INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies ?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVII NO. 194--- BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 16 1929 ONE ANNA

# WHERE IS COL. LAWRENCE?

## STARVING TO DEATH FOR A PRINCIPLE

## 22 Brave Souls on Hunger Strike in Punjab Jail

## BHAGATSINGH & DUTT WITHOUT FOOD FOR 63 DAYS

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

Non-official statistics show that 22 political prisoners are on hunger-strike in the various Punjab jails. Of these 13 are involved in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case.

Bhagat Singh and Dutt have reached the 63rd day of the hunger-strike and 11 other accused in the Conspiracy case have reached the 23rd day.

FIVE PRISONERS IN HOSPITAL.

It is stated that five of them are in hospital for diseases resulting from hunger-strike. Four political prisoners who are on hunger-strike in sympathy with the accused in the Conspiracy case, are in the Central Jail, Lahore.

Sohan Singh who was sentenced in the 1912 Conspiracy case, Banerji sentenced in the Dakhneshwar Bomb case, Ajal Singh and Ratoo both sentenced in connection with the Martial Law disturbances, have reached the 18th, 17th and 14th day of their hunger-strikes respectively.

Five prisoners are on hunger-strike in Mianwali Jail. They are Arorsingh, Kabalsingh, Ramchandra, Ahmaddin and Gopalsingh. They have been on strike in sympathy with the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case, for 24, 26, 13, 13 and 13 days respectively. All the above are on hunger-strike to obtain treatment in jail to political prisoners.—A. P.

HEALTH OF PRISONERS.

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

Enquiries this afternoon regarding the health of the hunger strikers in the Lahore "Conspiracy" Case show Jatin Das, Jaidev and Shiv Varma are having higr fever occasionally rising up to 102 degrees.

Das is reported to be still feeling pain in the stomach and chest and vomitted all water.

Kishorilal too is reported to have high fever but he is still kept in the cell and has not yet been removed to the hospital.

Ajoygosh is reported to be still weak, and Gayaprasad and Kamalanath Tewari's condition is reported to be same as yesterday.

Lala Duniehand, Bar.-at-Law, is interviewing the accused in jail to-morrow.—Free Press.

KABULSINGH'S CRITICAL CONDITION

—:o:—

NIANWALI, Aug. 15.

It is reported that Kabulsingh who was on hunger strike, for the last three weeks in sympathy with the accused in the Lahore conspiracy case, is now in a critical condition and is getting high temperature, and can talk only in whispers. It is further reported that the condition of three other special class prisoners, Ahmadin, Gopal Singh, Lala Ramchandra, Assistant Editor of the "Bandemataram" who is convicted of sedition is causing anxiety.—Free Press.

TURNED AN APPROVER. ..

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

Ram Dulera who was arrested in Jhansi in connection with the Lahore "conspiracy" case is reported to have turned an approver. He is said to have made a statement to the Magistrate and been given the Crown's pardon.—Free Press.

## LABOUR GOVERNMENT & INDIA

—:o:—

### Policy to be Announced by Mr. Benn

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Addressing the independent Labour Party's Summer School at Welwyn, Mr. Campbell Stephen, M.P., declared that the Meerut prisoners' demand for a new trial should be considered and the Government should make it clear to the authorities in India that Labour's policy ought to be followed in matters affecting the industrial conditions of the worker.

Mr. Wallhead, M.P., expressed dissatisfaction at the policy of the India Office.

Mr. J. P. Dollar defended the Government, and said he was confident that when Parliament resumed sitting. a statement of policy would be made by Mr. Wedgwood Benn, satisfactory to the advocates of self-Government in India.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE

—:o:—

FLOATING DOCK OPENED

GOVERNOR NOT CONSULTED RE-FUTURE POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Singapore.—The Governor, today, officially opened the Floating Dock at Naval base. In his speech he said that he had not been consulted as regards the future policy; but he thought it unlikely that the final decision would be reached without the rulers of the Malay States at whose instigation the Government of the Federated Malay States had contributed two millions sterling towards the construction of the base.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN FLEETS

—:o:—

"WARSPITE" TO JOIN THE FORMER

LONDON, Aug. 14

With reference to Reuter's Malta correspondent's message on 3rd August saying that the Battleship "Queen Elizebeth," "Barham,' 'Valiant' and "Malaya" will join the Atlantic Fleet in November and the "Warspite" will become a Flag Ship of the Mediterranean Fleet, the Admiralty announces that the "Warspite" will join the Atlantic Fleet when the "Queen Elizebeth" returns to the Mediterranean Fleet after the long refit.—Reuter.

## LAHORE CONGRESS PRESIDENT

—:o:—

### Jawaharlal's Election Certain

LAHORE, Aug. 15.

In connection with the Presidentship of the next session of the National Congress, 8 Provincial Congress Committees have voted for Gandhiji, 4 for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, 3 for Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and 1 for Mr. N. C. Kelkar and five provinces have not yet arrived at a decision.

In view of Mahatma Gandhi's declaration in "Young India" against his accepting the Presidentship, Pandit Jawaharlla Nehru's election seems to be certain.—A. P.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN BEHAR

—:o:—

PROVINCIAL BOARD APPOINTED

PATNA, Aug. 15.

The local Government have appointed a Provincial Road Board consisting of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Secretary in the Finance Department, Political Agent and the Commissioner for the Orissa Feudatory States, one other Senior Civil Officer, and five non-official members to be nominated by the Government. The function of the Board will be to make a general survey of the situation in regard to road communication in the province and to frame a programme of road development for the next twenty years.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Agricultural Commission, the local Government have constituted a Provincial Agricultural Research Committee to co-operate with the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The Committee will consist of 16 members, of whom six will be non-officials nominated by the Government.—Free Press.

"NOT SEDITIOUS"

—:o:—

DEFENCE PLEA IN DESHBAGHAT" CASE

MEERUT, Aug. 15

Arguing the case against Mr. Atta Sain, Editor of the "Deshghaghat", who is being prosecuted for sedition charge, Mr. D. P. Sinha said the poem in question did not contain anything seditious. It states what had been already stated by many eminent persons from various platforms in regard to the Punjab atrocities and the Lucknow incident. No prosecution witness had described it as seditious.—Free Press.

ARMY APPOINTMENT

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the following:—

Col. G. C. Starrock becomes Deputy Master-General of Ordnance (Director, Technical Organization). He has been granted the temporary rank of brigadier, whilst so employed. Major H. Exam and Major F. L. Gore becomes Lieutenant-Colonels. Lieut.-Col. J. C. Macrae becomes General Staff Officer, 1st Grade. Commander H. L. Davis officiates as Port Officer. Aden, vice Commander H. W. B. Livesay, granted leave.—A. P.

—:o:—

KING HOLDS MEETING OF PRIVY COUNCIL

LONDON, Aug. 15.

For the first time since the second operation on him, in July, the King held a meeting of the Privy Council at Buckingham Palace. It is understood that His Majesty has taken over much of work from the Councillors of State appointed during his grave illness.—Reuter.

KAKORI PRISONERS ON HUNGER STRIKE

—:o:—

PROTEST AGAINST ALLEGED HARSH TREATMENT

THEIR CONDITION REPORTED SERIOUS

CAWNPORE, Aug. 15.

The "Vertaman", a Hindi Daily of Cawnpore, understands that Babus Rajkumar Sinha, Manmatha Nath Gupta, Mukundilal and Sachindra Nath Bakshi, the Kakori case prisoners now in Bareilly Central Jail, have gone on hunger-strike, since the 8th instant, due to alleged harsh treatment, and that their condition is said to be serious.—Free Press.

## In Wake of Police Raids in Calcutta

—:o:—

FATHER AND SEVEN SONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

In connection with the alleged find of a revolver near the house of Mr. Susil Banerji who was arrested yesterday, his six brothers and father were arrested last night under Section 54 Cr. P. C. (Suspicion). The father has been let off and the brothers have been bailed out.—Free Press.

DEPARTURE ON WORLD TOUR

'GRAF ZEPPELIN" LEAVES FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The "Graf Zeppelin" left Friedrichshafen on a world tour at 4-30 this morning.—Reuter.

IBN SAUD'S FORCES ROUTED?

—:o:—

SIMLA, Aug. 14.

Faisal-ad-Dawish Big Akhwan, the leader who has been heading the revolt against King Ibn Saud, is reported reliably to have scored a dramatic success by forced march across 130 miles of waterless desert, inflicting a signal defeat on loyal tribesmen supported by a detachment of the King's regulars. The latter are stated to have been wiped out.—A.P

## QUESTION OF ARBITRATION

—:o:—

### Meeting Arranged For Consideration

REOPENING OF MILLS NOT YET

LONDON, Aug 14.

Joint Committees of both the employrs' organisations, to-day, decided to invite operatives to meet them for the purpose of agreeing on arbitration, but it was decided there can be no question of the reopening of mills till the terms of the proposed arbitration are mutually arranged.—Reuter.

LORD HORNE DEAD

—:o:—

INVENTOR OF 'CREEPING BARRAGE"

LONDON, Aug. 14.

The death has occurred of Lord Horne. He collapsed and died while shooting in his moor in Caithness.—Reuter.

(General Lord Horne whose death is reported at the age of 68 specialised in gunnery. He served in the South African War and in the Great World War. His great success at Vimy Ridge and in the Arras offensive in April 1917 drew general attention to his qualities of leadership. He invented the "creeping barrage." He was appointed to the Eastern Command, June 1919 until June 1923. He received a peerage and a grant of £30,000 in August, and retired from active service in June 1926).

UNFOUNDED REPORT

—:o:—

NO OUTBREAK OF SINO-RUSSIAN HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Tokio.—Reports from Manchuria that actual Sino-Russian hostilities have broken out are apparently unfounded.

According to the latest messages from Manchuli firing ceased yesterday evening. Apparently no encounter worth mentioning ensued.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

—:o:—

ALIGARH, Aug. 14.

The All-India Muslim Educational Conference will be held at Dacca during Christmas week.—A. P.

## EMPIRE'S MYSTERY MAN

### A Rumour In Bombay

—:o:—

It will be remembered that soon after the troubles began in Afghanistan leading to the abdication of King Amanullah, Col. Lawrence, the Mystery Man of the British Empire, who had been living in India as Aircraftsman Shaw, was reported to have left for England. Yesterday a "Chronicle" representative heard the rumour that Col. Lawrence was in Bombay.

Diligent and persistent enquiry led the reporter to Room No. 2, Shah Jehan Palace Hotel, near Crawford Market. That room has been occupied since Monday last by Pir Karam Shah. Pir Karam Shah has been a well-known figure in Northern India for some years and is mistaken by some persons to be Col. Lawrence himself and this fact evidently was the basis of the rumour heard by the "Chronicle" representative about the presence of Col. Lawrence in Bombay. The "Chronicle" representative learnt that on the 13th instant, Tuesday last, Pir Karam Shah was seen at the Apollo Bunder and the same night he had his dinner at Green's Hotel.

On enquiry the "Chronicle" representative was told that the Pir did not desire to see visitors. However, representing himself as a devoted disciple of the Pir and a cotton broker, the representative of "The Chronicle" managed to get an audience with the Pir.

CLAD IN ORIENTAL GARB.

Clad in the most picturesque Oriental garb, silken 'kerchiefs of diverse hue tied round his head, with long "Jhubba" of silk with designs of different colours and a 'lungi' of the same material, there sat the man in the room with half-closed eyes with a 'kerchief partly covering his face in all solemnity.

Our representative in right orthodox fashion touched his feet and kissed his hand. He poured out his complaint about his business difficulties. But the reply was that the market would hereafter continue to be steady and there was nothing to be anxious about.

Whence he came and whither he was bound, Pir Karam Shah would not tell.

## Rs. 23,000 TO DANGE FOR PROPAGANDA!

### Bombay C.I.D. Officer's Account of a House Search

LETTERS IN CODE WORDS

MEERUT, Aug. 15.

Hearing being resumed this morning of the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case, the prosecution wanted to know when Kasle's counsel would be coming. He replied that he could not say anything definitely.

Mr. P. Kathavala, Police Inspector, Bombay, deposed his arresting of Mr. Alwe and searching his place. Witness searched two places and recovered a Marathi letter addressed to Nimbker, printed hand bill by the Workers and Peasants' Party, Bombay, calling a general strike, a leaflet issued by Mr. Dange regarding the strike, copies of the newspaper "Kranti," handbills issued by Mr. Dange regarding the Bombay Municipal election and a group photograph containing the photos of some of the accused including Alwe.—Free Press.

Witness was then cross-examined by the accused, Alwe and Kasle.

Police Inspector Gardner deposed that he had arrested Kasle and searched his house and recovered papers, pamphlets, etc. connected with the Bombay Peasants' Party and the Girni Kamar Union.

Mr. Charles Christopher, an unemployed mill worker corroborated the search.

Deputy Inspector M. B. Sait, Bombay Police, stated that he had searched the office of Girni Kamgar Union, at Parel, and seized the papers, photograph of the Union Volunteers and some letters.

RS. 23000 FOR DANGE.

Explaining about the account seized in the Girni Kamgar Union office, Mr. Langford James said that it entirely showed that Dange had been paid Rs. 23,000 which he thought was for propaganda. In objection to such remark, Dange said that it was a mean and vile propagandist insinuation in as much as the contents of the account book have not yet been proved. Replying, Mr. James said he did not mean any insinuation whatever. He only tried to show what fact they would rely on.

The C.I.D. Inspector R. S. Patwardhan deposed his arresting Dange in Bombay and searching his house. Witness required here some books and papers concerning the Girni Kamgar Union and some letters in one of which Usmani gave a short history of himself. Continuing witness stated he had searched the residence of Spratt in Bombay in 1927 and seized some letters and papers. Two letters were from Meerut which spoke regarding the arrival of the God's messenger which referred to the accused Ajoyprasad. Witness also seized a note book containing some code words. Witness had also searched the residence of Mirajkar in July 1927. Witness there deposed he had watched the movements of some of the accused when they celebrated the May Day in 1927. Witness described the celebration consisted of public meetings and processions. Before the witness concluded the Court rose for the day and the hearing was adjourned to to-morrow.—Free Press.

## INDIAN STORES PURCHASE

—:o:—

### Govt's Want of Confidence In Department

SIMLA, Aug. 15.

How far the creation of the Indian Stores Department has helped the Indian industries was the main line along which Col. Kirkhope, Chief Controller of the Department, was examined to-day by the Public Accounts Committee.

Col. Kirkhope told the Committee that they have done their best to help Indian industries to produce better stuffs by placing expert advice at their disposal and by suggesting the application of higher standard. He instanced the case of the Bally Bridge construction, where Indian manufactured steel castings worth about 50 lakhs were being used which otherwise would have gone to foreign countries. For the manufacture of this kind of steel casting in India, the Stores Department had very much to do.

FAR FROM SELF-SUPPORTING.

The Colonel further stated that his Department was yet far from self-supporting and could not attain that status unless the Railways, the Army, and other Departments made much larger purchases through them. At present the Army was the biggest purchaser through them, though they could increase the amount by half as much. The Railways which purchased in crores still preferred to make a preponderating bulk of their purchses through their own agency.

GOVERNMENT'S WANT OF FAITH.

Col. Kirkhope told the Committee the reason for the Government Departments not utilising more of the services of the Indian Stores Department was due to want of faith in it and its high charges. He further informed the Committee that the Departments of the Central Government and local Governments generally preferred to make only those purchases through them which involved greater cost of inspection and other high charges on account of the technical nature of the things which naturally earned less profit for the Stores Department.

The Colonel was examined at length on the question of the contribution of this Department to the growth of Indian industries. The members maintained that the Department was showing increasing loss and the only justification for its existence was in its help towards the growth of Indian industries.

The Colonel will be further examined on this point some time after.—Free Press.

TATE NOT PLAYING IN FINAL TEST

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Tate will be unable to play in the test match with South Africa, owing to leg trouble.—Reuter.

Geary has been chosen in place of Tate to play for England in Saturday's Test match.—Reuter.

SENT TO GALLOWS FOR COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 15.

Khan Bahadur Arbab Wali mohammed Khan, the Additional Sessions Judge, Peshawar has to-day sentenced to death one Bilarilal, a peon for the cold blooded murder done some two months back of Faquirchand (25), a clerk in the Garrison Engineer's office who had caused the peon to be dismissed from service.—Free Press.

Calcutta, Aug. 15.—The Government of Bengal in a notification in a Gazette Extraordinary have proscribed the Bengalee book "Biplab Pathe Bharat" as the book contains passages punishable under Section 124-A I. P. C.—Free Press.

# STOCKS AND SHARES

## Fall & Rise in Shares

## SCATTERED COVERING AT LOWER LEVELS

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Cotton Mill shares opened easy to-day in response to weakness in raw cotton market. There was less buying in evidence and business was limited. There was scattered liquidation and Dyeing declined to Rs. 758/12, and Fazal eased off to Rs. 583. At this level there was some bull support which in conjunction with short covering hardened Fazal shares to Rs. 597/8, Other Mill shares were neglected and only business of importance was centered in Fazal shares. The feeling in the market is rather mixed but Bears are afraid to increase short sales which shows that after recent liquidation, the fundamental speculative position is healthy. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 763/12 and after declining to Rs. 758/12 advanced to Rs. 765. Faaal opened at Rs. 590 and after declining to Rs. 583 advanced to Rs. 598. Pearls opened at Rs. 456/4 and after declining to Rs. 453/12 closed steady. Tata Iron and Steel Defds ruled easy during the early part of the session and prices declined to Rs. 212 but later on advanced to Rs. 223. Ordinary shares also advanced to Rs. 61/2. Tata Hydros declined to Rs. 1122/8 but after advancing to Rs. 1137/8 closed at Rs. 1136/4. The rise was more due to short covering. Bombay Burmas were left at Rs. 747/8 Indian Cements at Rs. 283/12 ond Alcocks were sold at Rs. 307/8. Imperial Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 1392/8. Centrals were steady at Rs. 18/8. Andhras were done at Rs. 607/8. Tata Power changed Hands at Rs. 608/12. Tata Steel second Preference shares were steady at Rs. 74; B. B. Petrols were done at Rs. 4/10.

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay Dyeing 765, 61, 63, 58 66; 65.
Century 337, 33, 38, 37.
Colaba 126.
Crescent 101, 100-10.
Fazul 596, 95, 90, 83 97 98 97.
Indore 380, 81.
Na Madhawji 32/8.
Nagpur 482, 83, 81, 80 81.
New Great 180.
Pearl 456, 55, 52, 60 58.
Simplex 50; 50-10.
Swadeshi 413, 11, 10, 11.
Burma 748, 47, 46, 47.
Hydro 1237 26 31 22 35 32 36.
Tram 125, 35-10.
Deff. 218, 12, 17 15 23-2.
Ord. 60 59-14, 12-8, 60/2 60/12, 61/2.
Bundi 18-6, 8.
Indian 283, 78, 86; 83.
Katni Ord. 211, 10-10.
Alcock 310, 5; 7.

### SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 347/8, Apollo 60 nil 3/8.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 768/12
Bharat (500) 10y, 64.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 765.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil, 173-12.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20, Century 100, 337/8.
Central India 100, 483/12.
Colaba Land Mills 126/4.
Crescent 100, 100/10.
Currimbhoy 250, nil. 102-8
David 250, nil. 230.
Dawn 250 460.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/8/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 152/8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 7/8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 597/8.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1000. nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 141/4.
Gold Mour 100. nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 1525.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 148-12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 7s 1010
Indore Malwa 100, 12/21, 381/4.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1600.
Kastoorchand 100, nil, 13.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 81/4.
Kohinoor 10/0, 105 188/12.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil, 1535.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 80 nil 78
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 156/4.
New City of Bombay 72/8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 465 181/4.
Osmanshahi 75 21/4y 45.
Peorl 210, 358/12.
Phoenix 100, 335.
Premier 10 nil 2/8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 50/10.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 9.
Swadeshi 180, 20, 411/4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2220.
Western India Spinning 1,000 6y 900

### BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 109-4
Baroda 5500 0/8 x.d. 77.
Central 200 xd 18/8.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 500, 40f. 1392/8.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 345.
Union 5/11 3/4/6.
P. & O Bank £10 30f 129

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18/8.
Central India Mining 7/10.
Gwalior Cement 88, 10f 92.
Indian Cement 283-12.
New India Assurance 51f. 21-10.
Punjab Cement 100, 11-12.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 145.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21/8.
United Cement 100, 6y, 75.
Katni Defd. xd. 770.
Katni Ord. xd. 212/8

### RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/61 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f 115
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 78
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 90.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 85.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd. 652/8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 607/8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 135/10.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1236/4.
Tata Power 800 nil, 610.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 217-8
Manmad Manufacturing 290.
New Berar 500 70y 793/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 505.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y.. 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y. 475.

### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30/52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/ 10/12
New India Assurance 6y 21/10.
Oriental Government Securities Life 100, 2005.
Vulcan 100 0/8/0y. 6-14.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Asdown 100 6y 307/8.
Attock Oil 1. nil. 34.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 12 200.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 20.
Burma T Corporation 747/8.
Burm Corp. 10 As. 16 by 11/13.
Indian Radio Ord 340 def 360.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/11.
Tata Construction 49.
Tata Iron Ord. 61/2.
Tata Iron Defd. 223/2.

### DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B 7 (F. T.) 94/4
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. P.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro B. 8 109.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B 8, 108/4.
Apollo Mills B, 7/8 F.T. 90

# Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 15.

The local market opened at Rs. 337/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 337/6 on scattered selling. At this level there was steady buying and prices advanced to Rs. 338/12 but again reached to Rs. 338/4. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 3 points but later advices were quiet. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 331
Broach A/M. 337/8
Oomra D/J. 302
Bengal D/J. 256

### ROOM RATE

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 15.

Bengal 256 D.J.
Broach 337 A.-M.
Broach 328 J.-A.
Umra 302 D.-J.

### SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach, | 343 | 338 | 330 | 325 |
| S. D. | 345 | 340 | 332 | 327 |
| P. A. | 346 | 341 | 333 | 328 |
| K. V. | 337 | 332 | 324 | 319 |
| Dholera | 332 | 327 | 319 | 314 |
| Kalajin | 336 | 331 | 323 | 318 |
| Cutch | 350 | 345 | 337 | 332 |
| Surat | 403 | 398 | 390 | 385 |
| Rajpipla | 403 | 398 | 390 | 385 |
| Navsari | 418 | 413 | 405 | 400 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

100 Lavji Meghji & Co., Kasur, 220.
200 Rathi & Co., Shegaon, 267-1/2.
100 Rathi & Co., Kampala, 457.
200 Japan T. & Co., Berar old 195/200.
200 Japan T. & Co., Berar, 255/266.
100 Japan T. & Co., Amraoti, 268.
100 Currimbhai, Muthia, 185.
100 Currimbhai, Bombay Press, 185.
200 Volkart Bros., Berar, 255/260.

### READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | Ready Red leafy | Ready Average |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 235 | |
| Bengal Fine | 225 | |
| Bengal F.G. | 220 | 200 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 225 | |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 220 | 200 |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 300 | 270 |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 300 | 270 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 290 | 265 |
| Arvi Fine | 290 | 260 |
| Amraoti Fine | 275 | 260 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 275 | 260 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 265 | 240 |
| Khandesh Fine | 255 | 230 |
| Muthia Fine | 225 | 215 |
| Muthia F.G. | 210 | 200 |
| Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S. | 275 | 260 |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | 275 | 260 |
| Parbhani/Saihu F.G.G.S. | 275 | 260 |
| Indore/Ujjain Fine | 275 | |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 275 | 260 |
| Surat Fine | ... | ... |
| Broach Fine | ... | ... |
| Broach F.G. | ... | ... |
| Westerns M.G | ... | ... |
| Cambodia | 400 | |
| Miraj/Sangli | ... | ... |
| Compta Good | ... | ... |
| Jinja | 450 | |
| Busoga | 460 | |

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | Since 1st September This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 364,274 |
| Central India | 516 | 389,028 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 342 | 262,506 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 84,892 |
| Berar | 247 | 790,406 |
| Central Provinces | 46 | 392,990 |
| Total Oomras | 1,151 | 2,284,091 |
| Dholera | 724 | 246,724 |
| N.-W. Provinces | | 63,116 |
| Rajputana | 83 | 51,361 |
| Sind-Punjab | 73 | 134,624 |
| Broach | 133 | 195,573 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 643 | 127,804 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 377 | 60,211 |
| Cocoanada | | 5 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 39,665 |
| Persian | | 1,774 |
| American | 225 | 11,393 |
| Egyptian and African | 32 | 106,153 |
| Comilla, Burma & other sorts | | 47 |
| Total | 3,441 | 3,321,541 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| In full-pressed Bales. | 1st Sept. to 8th Aug. Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,706 | 913,298 |
| Japan & China | 2,038 | 1,735,764 |
| Coast Ports | 10 | 19,769 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 135,641 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | | 23,818 |
| Total | 5,754 | 2,828,290 |

### LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat Sept. | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Wheat May | 7 | 12 | 9 |
| Wheat January | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Linseed Sept. | 12 | 3 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 11 | 12 | 9 |
| Castorseed July | 10 | 1 | 0 |
| Cotton Seed July | 4 | 9 | 0 |
| Groundnut July | 11 | 7 | 0 |
| Teelseed July | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Gram Punjab | 41 | 0 | 0 |

# AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

## New York Futures 18 to 11 Pts Down

### LIVERPOOL WEAKNESS INDUCES LIQUIDATION

Bombay, Aug. 15.

On Wednesday, the New York cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 8 points on unfavourable Liverpool cablegrams. At the outset there was some enquiry which hardened prices 11 points from the opening level. This level proved to be the highest of the day and in the absence of buying prices gradually declined under the effect of long liquidation and closed after a recovery of 2 points from the lowest level reached during the early part of the afternoon session. The market closed at a decline of 18 to 11 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 15 points at 18.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 14 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 18.20c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened firw at a rise of 7 points on reports pf unfavourable weather and better Manchester advices. There was noticeable absence of buying and prices assumed a sagging tendency till the close. There was large offerings for summer months which declined 7 to 5 points against a decline of 1 to 3 points for near months. January 1931 delivery was comparatively steady and closed a t9.71 at a rise of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 10.24 and sales amounted to 2000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled quiet on increased selling pressure and closed at a decline of 7 points. Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 16.50d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points with October 9.60 and January 9.50d.

The weekly Government weather report issued by the Agricultural Department was unfavourable. The weather during the week was too hot and dry in the West Belt while in the East it was mostly showery favouring boll-weevil. As a rule without exception the condition of the crop deteriorates during the month of August. From the following table it will be seen that during the last ten seasons the maximum deterioration during the month of August was 15.4 per cent. in 1921-22 while the minimum 5.7 per cent. was recorded in 1919-20. The average deterioration during the period of last ten years was 10.3 per cent. Of course it is rather difficult to translate this deterioration in the term of bales as the Government has suspended issuing pars of yield.

| Season | condition Aug. 1. | condition Sept. 1 | deterioration P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928-29 | 67.9 | 60.3 | 7.6 |
| 1927-28 | 69.5 | 56.1 | 13.4 |
| 1926-27 | 69.8 | 59.6 | 10.2 |
| 1925-26 | 65.6 | 56.2 | 9.4 |
| 1924-25 | 67.4 | 59.3 | 8.1 |
| 1923-24 | 67.2 | 54.1 | 13.1 |
| 1922-23 | 70.8 | 57.0 | 13.8 |
| 1921-22 | 64.7 | 49.3 | 15.4 |
| 1920-21 | 74.1 | 67.5 | 6.6 |
| 1919-20 | 67.1 | 61.4 | 5.7 |

### WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

GEORGIA:—Progress has been mostly good.
NORTH & SOUTH CAROLINAS:—Mostly good.
MISSISSIPPI:—Progress has varied.
TENNESSEE:—There has been too much rains in parts.
LOUISIANA:—Conditions have been unfavourable.
ARKANSAS:—The advance of the crop has been mostly good.
OKLAHOMA:—Progress mostly fair to good.
TEXAS:—Progress mostly poor except Northwest.

### PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 18.36, lowest 18.13.

N. Y. January highest 18.71 (11-20 a.m.) lowest 18.48 (12-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

I. New York Cables:—Textiles volume of business continues small, but prices well maintained. Think crop losing ground from high temperatures in the Western belt, and weevil depredations over wide areas.

Weekly Government weather report: Too hot and dry in the West. Showery in the East.

Hentz:—"Government weather report considered unfavourable, drought unbroken in large sections of Texas and Oklahoma. Crop advices conflicting in other sections. Sentiment mixed, but there is less disposition to sell."

Reuter:—"Market was heavy unfavourable weather report being offset by unfavourable cables and liquidation."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friend:—

"Lancashire yarn strike will probably be over soon. Strike negotiations resumed. The English Board of Trade returns for last month are favourable."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

'Weekly weather moderately bullish."

Messrs. Khimji Poona and Co have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:

"Manchester friends say employers operatives meeting tomorrow discuss arbitration. Mills will reopen when terms of arbitration agreed upon."

### SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:

Sugar September 1.98 Cents.
Sugar December 2.11 Cents.
Wheat Septetmber 1.29-7/8 Dols
Wheat December 1.38-1/4 Dols.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 17.18—.18 |
| December | 18.45—.15 |
| January | 18.50—.18 |
| March | 18.73—.16 |
| May | 18.90—.11 |
| Middling Spot | 18.15—.15 |

—:o:—

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 14

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.09—.14 |
| December | 18.36—.15 |
| Middling Spot | 18.20—.14 |

### NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York, Aug. 14.

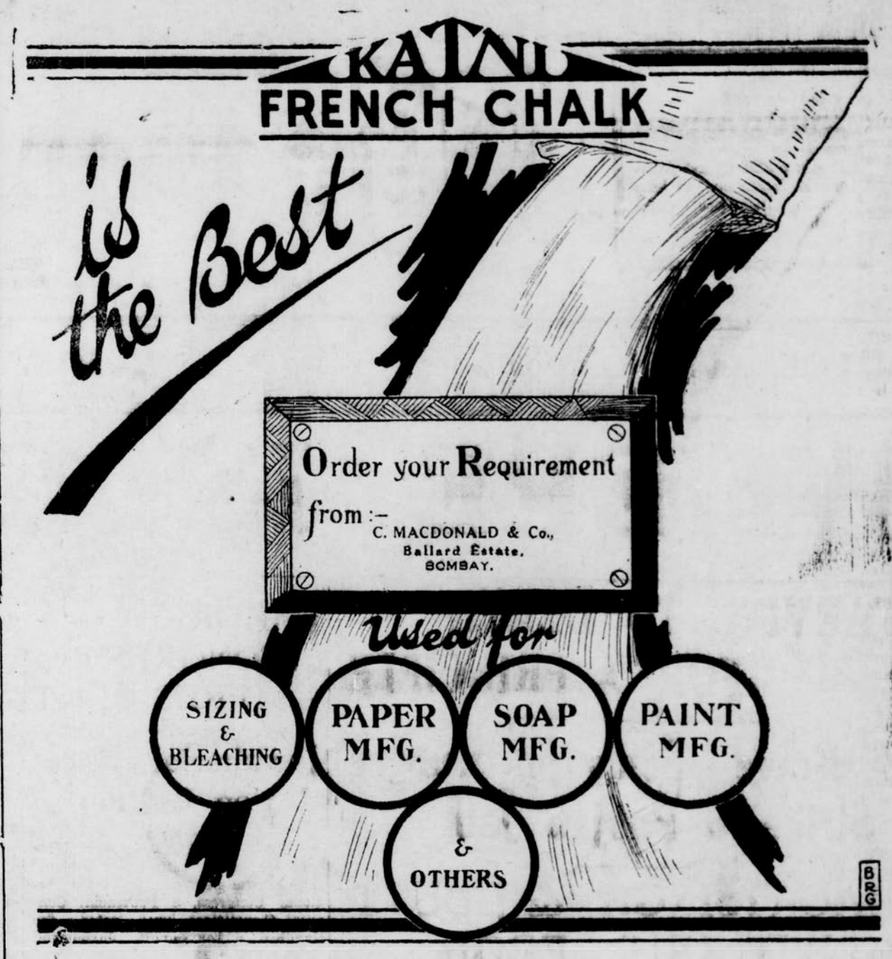
New York. 10-55. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 18.24 |
| January | 18.61 |
| March | 18.79 |
| New York. 11-45 a.m. | |
| October | 18.22 |
| January | 18.56 |
| March | 18.78 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 14.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports | 9,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 |
| Day's Exports to the Continent | 5,000 |



### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 4,000 |
| Sales on Speculation | 100 |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton | 50 |

### INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 6.15+.10 |
| Scinde, Fine | 6.40+.10 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 6.65+.10 |
| Bengal, Good | 5.90+.10 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 6.15+.10 |
| Bengal, Fine | 6.40+.10 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.05+.10 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.35+.10 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.65+.10 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.25+.10 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.50+.10 |
| Broach, Superfine | 8.75+.10 |

### EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 15.08—.07 |
| November | 15.80—.07 |
| January | 15.97—.07 |
| March | 16.07—.07 |
| May | 16.22—.07 |
| July | 16.27—.12 |
| Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot | 16.50+.05 |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers August 46/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
Shipment Sellers August 45/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 51/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Afloat Value 51/

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Aug. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/
Jan/Mar. per cwt 12/3
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 12/1-3/4

### LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 14.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubbed, lb., Spot 10-11/16 Sellers.

### LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Aug. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £9/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment paid Aug/Sept. £17/15/0
Rapeseed Toria, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £19/17/6

### LINSEED.

London, Aug. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £20/7/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £20/10/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment to Hull paid Aug/Sept. £19/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment paid Aug/Sept. £21/1/3

# BULLION

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Bro. Asso. Ltd.)

### SILVER.

Bombay, Aug 15.

London Ready 24/4
London Forward 24/6
China Op. 2/4/9 Clo. 2/4/8.
American Cent 52/14
Ready 55/10
Shravan Op. 55/8 Clo. 55/7-1/2
Bhadra Op. 55/9 Clo. 55/8-1/2
Tejimandi Shravan -/3/-
Tejimandi Bhadra -/14/-

### GOLD.

Ready 21/6/3
Shravan 21/6/6
Bhadra 21/6/9
N. City 21/10/9
N. Manor 21/9/9.

### LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 14.

Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 34/7-1/2
Delivery paid Sept/Dec. 3/7-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt.
Shipment Delivery paid Jan/April 33/7-1/2

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 15-5/8

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £19.3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £126
National Bank £50
Eastern Bank £6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £85
Conversion Loan £74
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c. £99-3/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £49-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £57-1/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £65-1/4
Consols £53-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £91-1/4

### LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 14.

Copper, Braziers £95-1/2
Yellow Metal £72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22-1/4
Corrgated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots £208.3/4

### GOLD.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11.1/2

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| T T Berlin on London | 20.35.5/8 |
| T T Amsterdam on London | 12.10-1/8 |
| T T Brussels on London | 34.87 |
| T T Madrid on London | Closed |
| T T Milan on London | Closed |
| T T Berne on London | 25.21 |
| T T Paris on London | 123.97 |
| T T London on Prague | 163.81 |

### LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 14.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 24-1/4 |
| Forward | 24-3/8 |

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# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

**Rupee ONE**

For First Twenty Words AND

**ONE ANNA**

For each additional word

Terms :—CASH with order

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AGENTS for selling shares of highly promising Jute Mills and Chemical Works concern on liberal commission. Apply to Managing Agents—THE DUCCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS, Ltd. 97 Clive Street Calcutta
A F

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR, L.C.P. and S. or M.B.B.S. for a Female Hospital up-country. Apply stating qualifications experience, age, nationality and lowest terms. No private practice allowed, to Box No. 2339 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 32685

WANTED—A Competent and experienced GUJERATI GRADUATE as RESIDENT TUTOR for a Boarding School in Bombay, Boarding and Lodging free. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating qualifications to Box No.2337 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1811.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

AUCTION SALE—"Without any Reserve" of the Jivraj Baloo Mills will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on Wednesday the 21st August 1929 at 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) through Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.
T 32701.

GET THE BLOOD OF YOUR GUMS EXAMINED microscopically and then get it re-examined after using PYRO-KILL for three days and you will find a tremendous difference. PYRO-KILL kills dreadful pyorrhoea germs and cures it, stops bleeding and pus forming atonce cures gumboils, toothache and firms the gums immensely, Etc., etc. The well-known herbal remedy for all dental diseases. Highest testimonials. Rs. 2 a phial. PARK Co., Kashmir.
T R1782

**THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT**

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

## HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—ROOMS BLOCKS, SHOPS, at Forjett Terrace, Forjett Street, Tardeo. And a Bunglow at 148, Walkeshwar Road, both with Electric lights and fan accommodation. Apply K. T. ROWJEE, 183, Hornby Road or The MANAGER at the Building.
C R1819

## MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—A suitable Match for a Young Handsome, Punjabee Hindu Widower, age 32, educated (B.A. B.T) well established in life. No caste restriction. For full particulars please correspond to Box No. 2339, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1818

## BOOKS.

HOW TO BECOME AN EDITOR! —THEN READ A PRIMER ON JOURNALISM' a most valuable books on the subject. Those who have a craving for writing to the press should have a copy. It has been highly appreciated by the press and the public. This is the only standard book on Journalism. Price Re. 1-8. S. K. CHELLIAH, Secunderabad Deccan.
L 3261

IN RAPID PREPARATION.—THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE. By D. N Guha, M.A, B.L. of the Bengal Civil Service (Judicial). With a truly all-India, really serviceable and thoroughly exhaustive commentary, not one reported case excepted the legal position everywhere analysed and illuminated, on a plan entirely novel. A stupendous work of unique value, an encyclopedia on Civil Procedural matters. To be published in 10 parts, each part Rs. 2/8. Pre-publication price Rs. 20 (the parts, Rs. 2 each) for orders with a remittance of Rs. 2/4. Apply to SUDHIR KUMAR GUHA, English Bazar, Malda (Bengal).
R1813

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—**

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
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| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA DURING POONA SEASON.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1929, the Down Express will stop at Byculla and the Up Express will stop at Dadar and run to the following revised timings:—

DOWN.
(On Fridays only.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria Terminus | Dep. | 18\|30 |
| Byculla | Dep. | 18\|40 |
| Kalyan | Dep | 19\|22 |
| Karjat | Dep. | 20\|05 |
| Lonavla | Dep. | 21\|15 |
| Kirkee | Dep. | 22\|13 |
| Poona | Arr. | 22\|25 |

UP.
(On Sundays only.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Poona | Dep. | 19\|30 |
| Kirkee | Dep. | 19\|41 |
| Lonavla | Dep. | 20\|43 |
| Karjat | Dep. | 21\|37 |
| Kalyan | Dep. | 22\|19 |
| Dadar | Dep. | 22\|58 |
| Byculla | Dep. | 23\|07 |
| Victoria Terminus | Arr. | 23\|20 |

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Trans. Superintendent.
Bombay, 13th August, 1929.
32694

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 12th July, 1929.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1929, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1929, and the report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

O. A. SMITH.
K. M. MACDONALD,
Managing Governors.
32619

## TENDERS

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF HIDES COUNTRY CURED AND TANNED LEATHER FOR HORSE BOXES.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF HIDES, COUNTRY CURED AND TANNED LEATHER FOR HORSE BOXES". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
13th August, 1929.
32693

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGELS, FLATS, CHANNELS AND PLATES MILD STEEL OF SIZES FOR STRENGTHENING 40 TON BOGIE WAGONS.

THE AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ANGLES, FLATS, CHANNELS AND PLATES MILD STEEL OF SIZES FOR STRENGTHENING 40-TON BOGIE WAGONS". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929.

4. The result of the Tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
13th August, 1929.
32692

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BISHOP BRENTON THOBURN BADLEY, REVERAND ARTHUR RICHARDS, REVERAND WILLIAM LEE CLARKE, REVERAND WILLIAM HENRY STEPHENS and REVERAND ARIEL NATHOMIL WARNER, all missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the present members of the Committee of the Financial Board of the Bombay Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person having any claim, right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, lien, possession, bequest, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land formerly described as situated on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 526 1|9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by the vacant land of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Baroda Street, on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the West by Frere Road which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collecter of Land Revenue under No. 3183 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2|1 of Princess Dock Division and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward No. 4359 and 4360 Sub (1) and Sub (2) Street No. 95.

Dated this 15th day of Aug. 1929.
SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
32699

## AUCTION . SALE

### Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80,000 COAL BURNT MANGLORE TILES, IRON ROLLED STEEL BEAMS, SCRAPE IRON, SLABS OF SHAHABADI STONES, SHEDS, ETC

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 457 of 1929 (Messrs. Manordas Chaganlal vs. Syed Manzir Ahmed and Anr.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots on the site of Mulund Housing Society, at 5 or 10 minutes walk from G.I.P. Railway Mulund Station:—

Materials such as about 80,000 coal burnt Manglore tiles, iron rolled steel beams, scrape iron, polished and rough slabs of Sahabadi stones, Malad stones, a heal of chunam, bamboo and wooden materials. sheds 4 ghanis, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

### Messrs. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 18th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 24, Walkeshwar Road, Seaface, near Band Stand, Chowpatty.

Of durable modern style artistic complete household furniture, consisting of Jacobean sliding dining table, chairs and sideboards, rich leather lined (Rocking) Chesterfield suites, office tables, Jacobean silver and library show cases, hall cabinets and drawing room suites to match, wooden beds with box mattress, chival mirror, dressing chests and tables, and Jacobean and plain almirahs to match, gramophone, steel ice chest, hall clocks, best platedware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

## AUCTION SALES.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 98 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1929. at 2 p.m. at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the following goods:—

Wearing apparel. Picture Post Cards, Wines and Spirits, Perfumery, Wireless Sets and Accessories, Cigarette cases and holders, Fountain-pen, Gas Cylinder, Specs, and other miscellaneous articles.

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In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st August, 1929, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Dock the following goods:

Bolts and Nuts, Machinery, Dry Colour, Iron bars. Spectacle frames, Stationery, Cotton Embroidery, Stain Glass, Iron nails, Hardware, Tobacco, Brandy, etc., Ironware, Cycle fittings, Whittings Planks, logs, etc.

MENESSE & CO.

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You were so eagerly waiting for, because it will see the release of

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**SYNTHETIC DIAMONDS.**

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104, China Bazaar Road, MADRAS.


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THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Glorious Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture in 10 parts.
**TELL IT TO THE MARINES**
Starring
LON CHANEY, WILLIAM HAINES
TO-MORROW
REX INGRAM'S
Mighty Production
**THE MAGICIAN**

Romance!
Thrills!
Mysteries!

PAUL WEGENER and ALICE TERRY in "THE MAGICIAN"

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SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
**TOM MIX**
In
"THE GREAT K. & A. TRAIN ROBBERY"
With
**TONY**
The Wonder Horse You Must See

**EXCELSIOR THEATRE**
6-30 and 10 p.m.
**REGINALD DENNY**
IN
**CLEAR THE DECKS**
A UNIVERSAL TALKING PICTURE.
A ROLLICKING, RIB-TICKLING FARCE THAT WILL MAKE YOU LAUGH-SICK AT A LOVE-SICK, SEA-SICK HERO!

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The finest entertainer of his age
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The world's greatest songster and stage comedian of all time brightens this gripping melodrama in the role of a little Scot grocer.

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TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M
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In
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**Draksha-Asava**
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A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy
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**Draksha-Asava**
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(Incorporated in England.)

### MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | | |
| 17 Aug | Naldera x .. | All | 16,088 |
| 24 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 31 ,, | Malwa .. | vessels | 11,000 |
| 7 Sept | Rawalpin .. | | 16,619 |
| 14 ,, | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 21 ,, | Rajputana .. | with | 16,518 |
| 28 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,946 |
| 5 Oct | Viceroy of India .. | new | 19,648 |
| 12 ,, | Mantua .. | | 10,946 |
| 19 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 26 ,, | Ranpura .. | all | 16,601 |
| 2 Nov. | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 9 ,, | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 16 ,, | Ranchi .. | direct | 16,650 |
| 23 ,, | Macedonia .. | | 11,120 |
| 30 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 7 Dec | Naldera x .. | from | 16,088 |
| 14 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,649 |
| 21 ,, | Rawalpindi .. | Bombay | 16 614 |
| 28 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 1930 | | | |
| 4 Jan. | Narkunda x .. | without | 16,572 |
| 11 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 18 ,, | Rajputana x .. | | 16,568 |
| 25 ,, | Ranchi .. | transship | 16,650 |
| 1 Feb. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 8 ,, | Morea .. | | 10,954 |
| 15 ,, | Mantua* .. | ment | 10,946 |
| 22 ,, | Viceroy of India .. | | 19,000 |
| 1 Mar. | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 8 ,, | Kaisar-i-Hind .. | | 11,518 |
| 15 ,, | Razmak @ .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 ,, | Ranpura .. | Aden | 16,601 |
| 29 ,, | Naldera x .. | | 16,088 |
| 5 April | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 12 ,, | Rawalpindi* .. | | 16,619 |
| 17 April | Morea (Extra) .. | | 10,946 |
| 19 ,, | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 25 ,, | Malwa .. | | 11 098 |
| 26 ,, | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

Calls at Liberty to call at Port Sudan Malta and/or Tangier.

| Passenger boat | Steamers | Tons |
|---|---|---|
| 1929 | | |
| 29th Nov. | Dumana | 8427 |
| 19th Dec. | Dumana | 8442 |
| 1930 | | |
| 3rd April. | Dumana .. .. | 8427 |
| 24th ,, | Domala .. .. | 8442 |

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows :—

| | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A £64 | £112 |
| | B £60 | £103 |
| | C £56 | £98 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| Date About 1929 about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Aug | Comorin .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 6th ,, | Mirzapore* .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 30th ,, | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits China. |
| 13th Sept. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 15th ,, | Alipore * .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 27th ,, | Macedonia .. | Colombo Straits China and Japan |
| 11th Oct. | Naldera .. | Australia. |
| 25th ,, | Rawalpindi | Colombo Straits, China and Japan |
| 8th Nov. | Narkunda .. | Australia. |
| 22nd ,, | Rajputana .. | Colombo Straits, China & Japan. |
| 6 Dec, | Mooltan .. | Australia. |
| 20th ,, | Mantua .. | Colombo Straits, China & Japan. |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

| 1929 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 16th Aug. | Varela .. | Basrah via Karachi |
| 21st ,, | Barpeta .. | Basrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 28th Aug. | Karoa .. | East & South Africa. |

# SHIPPING

## NYK LINE

OR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

| Steamers. | Tons | Arrive. | Leave |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kamo Maru .. | 8000 | .. .. | @21 Aug. |
| eNagato Maru .. | 5001 | 20 Aug. | 27 Aug |
| Katori Maru .. | 10000 | .. .. | @4 Sept. |
| Tamba Maru .. | 5845 | 29 Aug | 12 Sept. |
| Atsuta Maru .. | 8 00 | .. .. | a 18 Sept |
| aTokushima Maru | 5976 | 16 Sept. | 28 ,, |
| Kashima Maru .. | 10000 | .. .. | @ 2 Oct |
| Sado Maru .. | 5898 | 30 Sept. | 14 ,, |

eDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

| Steamers | Tons | Leave. Colombo | Arrive Marseille |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fushimi Maru .. | 11006 | 22 Aug. | 9 Sept |
| Hakozaki Maru .. | 10509 | 5 Sept. | 22 Sept. |
| Hakusan Maru .. | 10469 | 19 ,, | 6 Oct. |

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

| Steamers. | Tons | From. Hong-Kong. | From Kobe. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Korea Maru .. | 20009 | 4 Sept. | 11 Sept. |
| Shinyo Maru .. | 22009 | 18 ,, | 25 ,, |

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams :—"YUSEN."

## THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

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3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

## O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

| Steamers. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|
| Shunko Maru .. | 9th Aug. | 22nd Aug. |
| Honolulu Maru | 26th Aug | 7th Sept. |
| Ganges Maru .. | 8th Sept. | 18th ,, |
| Shinnoh Maru .. | 24th ,, | 9th Oct. |
| Sumatra Maru .. | 9th Oct. | 23rd ,, |

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

[illegible]

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THEIR RESEARCHES, DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

As a companion volume to the lives of the many eminent Indians hitherto published, this volume containing the sketches distinguished Indian Scientists will be specially wecome. Modern Indian scietists, brought up in the experimental methods of the West "are proving to the world that they could pursue science not only for itself but for its application to the benefit of mankind."

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORIZED CAPITAL | 11,25,00,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | 5,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | 5,27,50,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | 5,62,50,000 |

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
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Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP | 1,00,00,00 |
| RESERVE FUND | 86,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2.1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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|---|---|
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| Paid-up Capital | 100,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 105,500,000 |

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|---|---|---|
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| Canton | Manila | Sourabaya |
| Changchun | Marunouchi (Tokio) | San Francisco |
| Dairen | Nagasaki | Samarang |
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| Hamburg | New York | Sydney |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tientsin |
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Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

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| Bonus per W. Life | 1000 p.a. End |
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Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,54,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cnt.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars Please apply.

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Tel. Add: "Ulcer" Kandi.

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The ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar ( Kathiawar

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

## For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

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## ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

| NEW BUSINESS | | PREMIUM INCOME | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 .. .. | Rs. 296 Lakhs. | 1925 .. .. | Rs. 93 Lakhs. |
| 1926 .. .. | ,, 391 ,, | 1926 .. .. | ,, 106 ,, |
| 1927 .. .. | ,, 468 ,, | 1927 .. .. | ,, 122 ,, |
| 1928 .. .. | ,, 585 ,, | 1928 .. .. | ,, 140 ,, |

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

| | | | |
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| 1918—Rs. 10 | per Rs. 1000 per Annum | 1924—Rs. 22½ | per Rs. 1000 per Annum |
| 1921 ,, 10 | | 1927 ,, 25 | |

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.
For Particulars apply to :—
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ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

## THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY. 10.

## HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/- for Endowment
Rs. 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

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# City & Suburbs

**TO-DAY.**

**FRIDAY, August 16.**

S. S. "Comorin" with the English mails of August 1, due at 6 a.m.

Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, 5-10 p.m.

**SATURDAY, August 17.**

S. S. "Naldera" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup: Sporting Union (Calcutta) v. Cheshires (Poona), Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

### GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the Anatomy Lecture Theatre of the Grant Medical College, to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

### IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Honolulu" left Singapore for Bombay on the 14th instant and is due to arrive in Bombay on 27th instant via Penang and Colombo.

The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from London of the 8th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 14th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Macedonia" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 15th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

### IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL OLD STUDENTS.

A Conversational Meeting of the Imperial High School Old Students' Association will be held on Sunday (18th instant), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Prof. Choksey of the Wilson College will deliver the inaugural address. The subject for discussion will be announced on the day. The meeting will be followed by a social.

### "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" EMPLOYEES CO-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY, LTD.

The first general meeting of the "Bombay Chronicle" Office Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd. was held in the "Chronicle" Office on Monday last. The Bye-laws of the Society together with the suggestions incorporated therein by the Registrar were discussed and passed.

The following Office Bearers were then elected for the year:—

Mr. R. S. Padhidri was elected as the President and Mr. A. M. P. Karai as the Vice-President of the Society. Messrs. Kakirde, Chidambram and T. Ratnam and Dhanjishah were elected as the members of the Managing Committee. Mr. Kakirde was unanimously elected as the Secretary.

The Propaganda Officers of the Fort Co-operative Institute Messrs. Gunvant D. Desai and Vijay V. Oza were present.

Mr. J. C. Shah, the Auditor, Co-operative Societies, was also present in the meeting as a representative of the Registrar, Co-operative Societies.

### PUBLIC ADDRESS BY MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Young Men's Parsee Association, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will deliver a public address on "Sheaves from Foreign Fields" (Experiences of her American and European tours) at the Empire Theatre on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), when Mr M. R. Jayakar, M.L.A., will preside. Admission will be by tickets of Rs. 10, Rs. 5, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and annas 8 available at the Headquarters of the above Associations and from Indian Book Depot, Medows Street. Proceeds of this lecture will go for Flood Relief Funds.

In view of this engagement Mr. Khare's lecture at the Students' Brotherhood has been postponed to Sunday next, the 25th instant.

### WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Shrimatibai Ganpat, (18) residing with her husband in Gordhandas Building, Soparibaug Road, was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital on Wednesday evening in an unconscious condition. The doctor, however pronounced her dead and refused to admit her. The body was, therefore, removed to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner on Thursday morning. Her husband Ganpat Lotlikar, deposed, that his relations with the deceased were happy and he could not say how she came about her death. A bottle was found near the deceased which was sent to the Chemical Analyser and further hearing was adjourned

# PATHANS' CHAWL RAIDED

## Arrests of 40 Suspesct

### SEWRI DACOITY ECHO

The Pathans residing in the B. D. D. Chawl were given a disagreeable surprise in the early hours of Thursday morning by the Bombay City Police who surrounded the chawl with armed police and began to search each and every room with scrupulous scrutiny. The raid was in connection with the dacoity which took place on Saturday last at Parel in which it was reported a number of Pathans clad in khaki had ransacked the shops of three Marwaris and had taken to their heel after carrying booty valued at Rs. 4,500.

The police arrested four Pathans on Tuesday and on certain information received, they planned a sudden raid on Thursday morning. At about 5 a.m. before the Pathans get up from their beds, Rao Bahadur Sabaji Rao, Superintendent, C.I.D., Superintendent Smith, Inspector Dyer, Inspector Cooper, and Sub-Inspector Sawant accompanied by armed police surrounded the chawl and made a search of the rooms occupied by Pathans. It is understood, they succeeded in recovering a lot of stolen property. The search continued till 10 a.m. and about forty Pathans were taken in custody who were driven in a police lorry to the Bhoiwada Police Station for further enquiry. It is reported that most of the Pathans arrested were employed in the Burma Shell Co.

### SURAT COMMUNAL RIOT ECHO

#### MAHOMEDANS ACQUITTED IN MURDER CASE

The Hon. Justices Patker and Wild at the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the case of Abdul Latif, a Mahomedan, who was charged with the murder of a Hindu during the communal riots in September last year.

It was alleged that when the Hindus' procession on Anand Chaudas day had passed the Chunta Bazar the accused, accompanied by three other Mahomedans, severely assaulted one Rasik Painter, a Hindu who was in the procession. The accused was subsequently arrested at Hyderabad (Deccan).

The case had created a great sensation in the city, as many respectable witnesses were examined on both sides.

DEFENCE OF "ALIBI".

The defence was that on the day of the murder the accused was at Hyderabad with his brother, Abdul Samad, who is a professor in the Engineering College there. The defence proved that the accused had posted a card from Hyderabad on the morning of September 29, and contended that it would be physically impossible for him to be in Hyderabad on the 29th, if, as it was alleged, he was at Surat on the afternoon of September 28. Mr. Syed Munawar, M.L.C., deposed to the accused having stayed with him on the morning of September 28, in Bombay, before the accused left for Hyderabad.

In his reference to the High Court, the Sessions Judge expressed very clearly and emphatically that the accused was entirely innocent of the charge and that he would not be a party to the hanging of a man, against whom the charge was not proved beyond doubt.

Their Lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader, did not think it necessary to call upon the Counsel for the accused. They agreed with the opinion of the Sessions Judge and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. M. K. Azad, assisted by Mr. Nuri, and Mr. Nabiullah, appeared for the accused; Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

### AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Supply of fodder sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Belgaum. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were practically stationary: quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

| | Percentage below normal. |
|---|---|
| Sind | 21 to 66 |
| Gujarat | 26 to 47 |
| Konkan | 20 to 31 |
| Deccan | 20 to 57 |
| Karnatak | 6 to 26 |

### GIRL FORCED TO LEAD LIFE OF SHAME

#### MAN AND WOMAN CHARGED

The story of how a Gujarati Koli girl of Kathiawar was brought to Bombay and forced to lead a life of shame was related before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when Baloobai, Jaisingh Meroo and Parvatibai were charged with procuring a woman for immoral purposes and abetment. Meroo Tricum, the fourth accused is still at large.

The prosecution case was that the complainant residing in Kathiawar State was taken by the accused to Bombay for immoral purposes. Monghibai got herself married when very young but had an unhappy married life as the husband married another woman. She then got a divorce and married the fourth accused which proved a more disappointing affair. Her husband began to ill treat her in season and out of season and as her life with him became intolerable, she wished for a divorce.

The separation was ultimately effected about an year ago, the accused being satisfied with a payment of Rs. 200 by Monghibai's mother. After this Monghibai resided with her maternal uncle at Dholpur and there she came to know the 1st and the 2nd accused who were their neighbours. They represented to the simple and unsophisticated Monghibai that if only she would go to Bombay she would be able to lead a splendid life. She could have nice food and attractive clothes and could take to business by starting a tea shop. Being impressed with the idea that she would be rolling in wealth in the course of a few months she started for Bombay in the company of accused No. 4, her second divorced husband.

After their arrival at Grant Road she was taken in a victoria in a brothel of accused No. 3 and was forced to lead a life of shame. She at first refused to lead such a life but was forced to do it. Her one idea while an inmate in the brothel was to give up such a degrading life and gave her ornaments to the accused to be pledged so as to enable her to go back to her place.

Sub-Inspector Hakim in the course of his enquiries visited the brothel in question and on a statement made by Monghibai, the accused were arrested.

Monghibai in her evidence corroborated the prosecution story. She said she could not remember the date of her first marriage but said that she was no taller than 3 feet at the time of her first marriage.

The case stands adjourned.

### CONVICTED OF THEFT

#### ACCUSED'S ALLEGATION OF ASSAULT AGAINST POLICE SEPOY

Goverdhandas Purshottam was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on a charge of theft of a cycle and abetment.

When the case came up for hearing the accused with tears in his eyes bitterly complained that he was being severely assaulted by a police sepoy during the last 15 days. The Magistrate asked him whether he (accused) had any marks of violence on his person when the accused said: "Yes, yes. Water is coming out of my ears. I have got severe pain on my back."

The Magistrate then asked the accused whether the sepoy in question was in court. The accused looking round pointed out the constable saying: "There he stands." His Worship asked the accused to file a complaint if he had been assaulted.

The accused is alleged to have stolen a cycle on 31st July last and when he was about to run away with it he was arrested by the owner of the cycle and handed over to the police.

On the evidence before the court the accused was found guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

### PROPHET'S DAY IN BROACH

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Broach, Aug. 15.

The Prophet's day will be observed here on the 19th of the current month by the Muslims. This step has been taken only in order to strengthen the Hindu-Muslim Unity. Local Muslim leaders have appealed to Hindus and Parsis to join the meeting in large numbers in order to make the occasion a grand success.

### POONA RACES

#### SUMMER MEETING: THIRD DAY

#### ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Saturday's races for the Third Day of the Summer Meeting. The first race starts at 3 p.m.:—

1st Race.—Time 3-0 p.m.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Buick 9-6, Kayid Saud 9-4, Kanze 9-1, Lion 9-1, Saifulzaman 9-1, Mahdoor 9-0, Hamoud 9-0, Najmat-al-Sharq 8-12, Shaitan 8-11, Red Flag 8-11, Asad Pasha 8-8, Ferdinand 8-8, Arden 8-4, Shahzaman 8-3, Yeldrum 8-3, Nofal 7-12, Black King 8-1, Orange Prince 7-13, Topsy Turvy 7-12, Mahboob 7-10, Birbal 7-10, Mukden 7-8.

2nd Race.—Time 3-30 p.m.

THE PATIALA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Country-breds.

Prince Arthur 10-7, Jayakumar 9-2, Tripoli 8-13, Jovial 8-10, Sans Pariel 7-12, Chianti 8-8, Ma Cherie 8-0, Princess Helen 7-8, Drury Dance 8-4, Devaka 8-0, Dry Sugar 7-13, Swank 7-13, Dunya 7-8, Joy 7-8, Arrowroot 6-12.

3rd Race.—Time 4-0 p.m.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses in Classes III and IV.

Romanesco 9-7, Glen Tree 9-6, Dalcassian 7-11, Starter 9-7, Embardee 8-8, Dawn of Hope 9-4, Golden Wattle 9-1, Eagle's Prey 9-0, Island Magee 8-12, Knight's Cross 8-11, Seafire 8-10, Spanish Wish 8-7, Wasp 8-6, Blyth Bachelor 8-6, Cavern 8-3, Far Apart 7-9, Glen 8-1, Quatre Bras 7-9, Amsel 7-6, Alpine 7-4, King Dick 7-0, Puppet 6-12, Stung Again 6-12.

4th Race.—Time 4-30 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 150. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sabic 9-7, Sannam 9-5, Baig 9-3, Najmat-al-Sharq 9-2, Akra 9-1, Blackberry 8-13, Friday 8-6, Young Hilal 8-6, The Girl Friend 8-6, Cheerio 8-5, Harsak 8-5, Takreet 8-5, May 8-2, Gentle Prince 8-2, White Cross 8-1, Roman 8-0.

5th Race.—Time 5-0 p.m.

THE BLANDFORD PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A handicap for horses which, at the time of starting, have not won, in India, a race value Rs. 5,000 or over or races of the aggregate value Rs. 5,000 or over.

Quick Toy 9-10, Kishore 9-9, Desert Sun 9-4, Sermon 9-3, Treylon 9-2, Lakeside 7-0, Pobleda 9-2, Halim 9-1, North-West Passage 8-13, Acumen 8-8, Naughty Look 8-8, Mahboobi 8-7, Newark 7-12, Bright Story 7-4, Guinea Flight 7-3.

6th Race.—Time 5-30 p.m.

THE BRISBANE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Lipstown 9-6, Quick Toi 9-2, Shri Narayan 9-2, Indian Star 7-8, Wedding Day 8-13, Pack Up 8-13, Lazy Martin 8-12, Miss Mount 8-12, Red Runner 8-11, Gallant Gael 8-11, Cul de Sac 8-11, Friargate 8-9, Pobieda 8-8, Bayonne 8-8, Agility 8-1, Crisdolla 7-13, Woolworth King 7-10, Silver Charm 7-5.

7th Race.—Time 6-0 p.m.

THE REAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Casino 9-7, Fun of the Fayre 9-3, Blanchailles 9-1, Well Copped 9-0, Talaat Bey 8-4, Coed Canlas 8-6, William's Mount 8-5, The Little Corporal 8-5, Clem 8-3, Chrysolite 8-3, Gadget 8-2, Tynagh 8-1, Bentoi 7-10, Highness 7-7.

8th Race.—Time 6-30 p.m.

THE BASRA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 250. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Jodi 9-5, Rubdan 9-2, Tiger King 8-7, Sarsam 8-6, Shamsuzzaman 8-5, Kadir Hajaz 8-5, Jalmood 8-5, Savage 8-3, Royal 8-1, Maharaja 8-0, Khataf 7-12, Aasuf 7-11, Bucknell 7-9, Red Prince 7-8, Dhidha'a 7-6, Rarity 7-6, Prince Edward 7-6, Garibaldi 7-5, My Bow 7-3, Arabian Star 6-13, Walida 7-3.

Amsterdam.—The Royal Dutch Air Line will start regular fortnightly service to Batavia from September 12.—Reuter.

Paris.—It is officially stated that France is not competing in the Schneider Trophy Race.—Reuter.

### RAILINGS WITH INSUFFICIENT BARS

#### CHILD'S FATAL INJURIES IN FALL

#### FATHER ADVISED TO SUE LANDLORD

"I am sorry under the Indian Penal Code I cannot help you but I advise you to sue the landlord in the High Court for damages." These remarks were made by the Coroner on Thursday while holding inquest touching the death of a Mohmedan child Shaikhsab Abdul Rahim aged two years who fell down from the first floor of a house at 14 Kamatipura lane and died of the fracture of the skull.

At the inquest Sakinabai, the deceased's mother said that three bars from the railings had gone some time ago and attention of Abdul Razak Sodawalla, the landlord, was drawn several times, but he did not repair the gap. On Sunday morning the boy was playing in the verandah when he slipped off the gap and fell from the first floor. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died on Wednesday.

Abdul Rahim, a hack vicottra driver, father of the deceased stated that this was not the first time that he lost his child. About two years ago he lost his elder child also under similar circumstances, and although the landlord was told to repair the railing, he did not take any steps to do so although it was a matter of an hour or two by the carpenter.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death and the coroner advised the father of the deceased as above to sue the landlord in the High Court.

### ELPHINSTONIAN LADIES' ELOCUTION COMPETITION

#### MISSES GORDON, GANDHY, & WAGLE CARRY THE PRIZE

The Ladies' Annual Elocution Competition under the auspices of the McDougall Literary and Debating Society came off yesterday in the Elphinstone College. Nearly fifteen lady-students put in a strenuous contest for the three prizes, and the choice of their elocution subjects was attractive and interesting, such as "The Telephone Girl", "The Wooden Leg", "Modern Logie", "Speech of a Sergeant" and "Whiskers". A crowded audience of students warmly appreciated and applauded the "flappers" as they entered the lists to display their skill in elocution. The first prize went to Miss Gordon for her excellent declamation. The second prize was awarded to Miss Meher Gandhy (of the Junior B.A.) for her well-applauded piece on "The Frog's Divorce Case", which was sparkling with wit, humour and mirth. Miss Gandhy's elocution was the finest performance of the day, being spirited in declamation, superb in gesticulation, and delivered in truly magnificent style. Miss Lila Wagle carried away the third prize for her "Sweet Home".

# Latest Cotton Quotations

**JANUARY.**

**NEW YORK**

New York, Aug. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 18.50 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 18.47 |
| Difference | —03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 18.27 |
| Difference | —23 |

**LIVERPOOL**

Liverpool, Aug. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 9.74 |
| To-day's Opening Rate | 9.71 |
| Difference | —03 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9 67 |
| Difference | —07 |

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach A./M. Rs. 333 8 0

Liverpool 7 down.

### LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Aug. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 24 | 4 | 0 |
| Silver Forward | 24 | 6 | 0 |

Tone of market:—Quiet.

**BOMBAY PRICES.**

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 55 | 8 | 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 55 | 9 | 0 |

# ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN

Z. 1224.

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### DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN HAKIM

#### HINDUS AND MUSLIMS PAY TRIBUTE

A well-attended condolence meeting of both the Hindus and Mahomedans was held at Madhav Mansions, Lamington Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening, under the presidentship of Mr. S. S. Dongre, in connection with the death of Hakim Kazi Shabuddin Kazi Sayyad Madar. The speakers, Messrs. G. K. Gulve, D. D. Tapase, Dadamiya and G. Y. Katkade briefly eulogized the valuable services rendered free of charge by "Shabuddin Dada" as a renowned Hakim and a trusted leader of great repute and of ripe experience who always strove hard in maintaining harmony and peace between the Hindus and the Muslims. A resolution expressing condolences at the sad death and the loss sustained thereby and expressing sympathy with the bereaved members of the family of deceased was passed in solemn standing.

The president endorsed the remarks of the speakers and laid great stress on the loss caused by the death of Kazi Shabuddin, a man whose presence was badly needed in these days in maintain peaceful atmosphere, and unity between the Hindus and the Muslims.

### BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

#### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. Hiralal Ganeshji Anjaria to be Deputy Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, vice Rao Bahadur Ramprasad M. Mehta, retiring.

Mr. T. F. Main, O. B. E., Director of Agriculture, is granted, from September 7 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, leave for six months.

Dr. W. Burns, D. Sc., Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, to act as Director of Agriculture.

Rao Bahadur P. C. Patil, Professor of Agricultural Economics, to act as Principal, Agricultural College, Poona, in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant the Lord Ashley, the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, Territorial Army, Extra Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, is appointed temporary Aide de-Camp, from June 23, vice Lieutenant C. A. J. Nicholson, late Irish Guards.

Mr. E. A. Tanner of the office of the Commissioner in Sind to be temporary Registrar, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, on probation from August 15, to 31st March, 1930.

The Second Kunchitigara Conference, will be opened at Kallambella, Sira Taluk, on Wednesday (the 21st instant), at 12 noon, when Rajamantrapraveena K. Mathan, Esq., B.A., third member of Council will open the Conference, and Sahukar M. L. Narasimiah, Contractor, Bangalore City, will preside.


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## Season 1928-29 Total 7098000 Bales

| | 1928-29 | 1927-28 | 1926-27 | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | 1923-24 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August | 527,000 | 633,000 | 501,000 | 449,000 | 357,455 | 493,025 |
| September | 492,000 | 627,000 | 571,000 | 483,000 | 435,216 | 485,400 |
| October | 619,000 | 613,000 | 569,000 | 543,000 | 533,000 | 543,725 |
| November | 611,000 | 626,000 | 584,000 | 543,000 | 492,000 | 533,470 |
| December | 534,000 | 544,000 | 605,000 | 575,000 | 532,000 | 464,232 |
| January | 668,000 | 582,000 | 605,000 | 583,000 | 590,000 | 579,813 |
| February | 598,000 | 574,000 | 590,000 | 567,000 | 550,000 | 510,201 |
| March | 633,000 | 581,000 | 694,000 | 635,000 | 583,000 | 486,013 |
| April | 632,000 | 525,000 | 619,000 | 578,000 | 597,000 | 481,631 |
| May | 668,000 | 578,000 | 633,000 | 517,000 | 531,000 | 413,649 |
| June | 570,000 | 511,000 | 663,000 | 519,000 | 494,000 | 350,277 |
| July | 546,000 | 439,000 | 569,000 | 461,000 | 484,000 | 346,671 |
| Total | 7,098,000 | 6,833000 | 7,203,000 | 6453,000 | 6,178,671 | 5,698,112 |

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*The Bombay Chronicle*

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1929.


## Crime in the City

—:o:—

In these days when the peace of the City is easily disturbed, the Report on the Police of the City of Bombay for the year 1928 should furnish several points of interest. It appears from the Report that the total number of cognisable and non-cognisable cases of crime reported during the year was 136,080 as against 136,619 in 1927. The decrease is negligible but one may be thankful that there was no increase.. Next year, however, as intimidation is now made a cognisable offence, there will, no doubt, be a good crop of cognisable cases. The increased number will then be attributed to the efficiency of the police in detecting crime and the increase will also be cited as a justification of the new law. If, however, there should be a decrease as we hope there will be, it will, of course, be ascribed to the efficiency of the police in preventing crime and on that account both the new law and the proposed addition to the City police force will be justified. Statistics can be made to yield various conclusions. The Report under review expresses great satisfaction at the 30 per cent. reduction in the Indian Penal Code cases of crime compared with the figures six years ago. The satisfaction is legitimate. But, if the present figures are compared with those of sixteen years ago, the decrease in crime works out at only 1.3 per cent. and leaves little room for complacency.

A few particular features of crime during the year under review may also be noted. A deplorable feature is the rise in cases of rape and unnatural offence. Drunkenness which is frightfully rampant in the City largely accounts for these and many other crimes. Offences against the Prevention of Prostitution Act are comparatively few only because the Act itself is too lax and is too laxly enforced. Race betting in public places and other forms of gambling persist for reasons which should be obvious to the Police Commissioner and the Government. Many forms of gambling are often partially condoned because they are little different from other forms which pass for sport. The most interesting feature of the Report is the appointment of a Deputy Inspector for "anti-Bolshevic work" in accordance with a Government Resolution. As some justification for the post the Report states that "the most active and most vocal political party during the year were the Communists, who lost no opportunity of pushing their propaganda." The anti-Bolshevik Inspector will evidently not fail to justify his appointment more warmly hereafter.

The total Police Force consisted of 228 officers and 3,576 men of whom 225 officers and 1.643 men are said to be able to read and write. Evidently literacy is at a discount in the City Police Force, half of which is utterly illiterate and in which three men could rise to be officers without being able to read and write. But this state of things hardly does credit to the Police of the premier city. A little elementary education may add to the efficiency of the policemen and may make them a little more courteous in dealing with citizens. Insolence often goes with stark ignorance coupled with authority. All things considered, we would readily admit that the City Police is efficient and can compare favourably with that in any other city in India and that it is so is largely due to the fact that it is controlled by a very capable officer like Mr. P. A. Kelly. But its efficiency in the best sense of the term can be considerably increased if the whole force is adequately educated, if it is entirely Indianised and, above all, if it is made responsible to the people through a popular Minister.

## A Word In Season

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The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee has published its questionnaire. In due time the Central Committee will publish its list of questions, but while its composition is still in the process of manufacture we would earnestly advise the members of the Central Committee not to overlook the necessity of eliciting opinion upon a cardinal issue which deserves to form an essential part of their investigations. They must ascertain what steps have been taken so far by the State to promote indigenous banking, in what manner have the operations of foreign banking groups in this country affected the growth of indigenous banking and whether it is not an urgent matter of national interest that in laying down a banking policy for the future regard should be had to protecting indigenous banking concerns from the incursion of foreign capitalist interests in the field of banking. The matter is of vital importance to India, because we already notice the cry of "expropriation" raised by foreign vested interests in Indian shipping and insurance, when Indians propose the most moderate measures for making these industries genuinely national concerns. The banking industry of a country must be run in truly national interests, as Egypt, Turkey and Czecho-Slovakia have recently realised. They have taken adequate measures to secure this praiseworthy object and an enquiry into Indian banking will be shorn of much of its value if it fails to include within the orbit of its investigations this essential matter.

## Indian M. P.'s

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The Indian Central Committee has passed a fatuous and ridiculous resolution stating that, pending the attainment of full Dominion Status, Indian interests should be directly represented in the British Parliament by members elected by each provincial Council. The suggestion is a sorry substitute for the grant of full Dominion Status immediately. A few seats for Indians in Parliament will not make any material difference in the constitutional position of the country. We shall not say more about it as Indians will no longer be deceived with baubles and few would now accept anything less than full Dominion Status. Besides, a great deal of water will have flown under the bridge between now and the next year.

One is curious to know what the Simon Commission has to say about the suggestion. We are told that in September the Commission will hold "joint meetings with the Central Committee". We have no doubt the "joint meetings" of the future will be like those in the past and will also be attended by the Secretaries of the "Joint Free Conference." If any fresh proof was required of the farcical character of this "Joint Free Conference" it is provided by the fact that the Central Committee will have finished its report without knowing what the conclusions of the Simon Commission are. Perhaps the Committee has yet to understand the difference between real power and fraudulent make-believe.

## Just Protest

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It is good to find the Central Council of the All-India Medical Association losing no time in formulating a strong protest in the shape of several resolutions it passed at its meeting of July 31, against the policy of racial favouritism in the Indian Medical Service, contemplated in the recent statement by the Secretary of State for India. The British Medical Association, functioning as the mouth-piece of British medical men, who are in need of employment and look upon India as a convenient and highly remunerative field of activity, has for the last three years conducted a pernicious propaganda with the object of making the Civil side of the I.M.S. practically a reserve for the Britishers, in hearty support of the selfish viewpoint of the vested interests in the I.M.S. that Indian medical men are unfit to hold the highest administrative posts in the I.M.S. cadre. The recommendation of the Central Council at its Calcutta meeting that recruitment to medical service in India should be by open competitive examination is so just and equitable that only the fear of Indians securing a large percentage of the appointments through the London door can induce the India Office to ignore it.

## Down With Serfdom

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His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal may be congratulated on his decision to abolish the system of "begar" or forced labour completely in his State in honour of his birthday celebration. The system was partially abolished in the State some years ago but the rules about it were often misused by officials and other influencial men. But now it is laid down in clear terms that anyone exacting forced labour will be punished under the Bhopal Penal Code and. if he be an official will also be liable to be dismissed. The example of the Nawab may well be copied by many Princes in whose States forced labour, in all its odious forms, is still rampant. We understand that in a few States downright slavery still prevails. It is the duty of the people to resist it at all cost and also the semi-slavery of "begar". It should not be said of the people that their cowardice has invited tyranny. Organised Satyagraha is the method *par excellence* against serfdom or slavery.

# KARNATAK UNIFICATION

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## Justice of the Demand.

(By A KARNATAKI.)

One would naturally have expected the Bombay Legislative Council to support whole-heartedly the demand for the unification of Karnatak. But the local Council happens to be one of the most reactionary Councils in India, entirely dominated by the bureaucracy. Sind has been conciliated by the huge expenditure on the Sukkur Barrage and the almost permanent appointment of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah either as Minister or Executive Councillor. So much is Sind under the official thumb that it has forgotten its own demand for separation, though it is now endorsed by the Indian Central Committee. The Marathas next have been won over by the appointment of Mr. Jadhav as Minister who, though he formerly was for the creation of linguistic provinces, has now grown wiser probably since his appointment and is now definitely against it. The official 'bloc' and the nominated members who voted one way or the other at the official bidding contribute to the further weakness of the Council. It is in one way not surprising that even innocent resolutions embodying a demand which has been admitted to be just on all hands find no support in the Bombay Legislative Council.

**HAPHAZARD ASSOCIATION.**

The whole of India did not come under British rule all at once. As territories were conquered or annexed they were added to the existing provinces in a haphazard manner on no recognised principle. Specially the two multiple provinces, Madras and Bombay, have to be recast if for nothing else at least for administrative convenience. Sind came under Bombay because then the Punjab was under the Sikhs. Similarly portions of Karnatak now under Madras were conquered first and they were added to the Madras Presidency as then the Peshwas still ruled in Poona. The formation of linguistic provinces is urgently called-for for the preservation and development of the culture of the different people concerned.

**ABSURD CONTENTION.**

It is quite absurd to argue that the creation of linguistic provinces would harm the Central Government or the Indian nation in any way. Mr. Jadhav has entirely misunderstood the point at issue. The advocates of linguistic provinces are in no way rebels against the Central Government. They do not argue that residual powers should be granted to the provinces. They are, as much as Mr. Jadhav, a communalist, can ever possibly be, for the Indian nation. But with all loyalty to the Indian nation it is perfectly possible to advocate the creation of linguistic provinces. These provinces would immensely increase the strength of the Indian nation and they would in no way weaken it.

**INEXCUSABLE IGNORANCE.**

Mr. MacGregor does not seem to know anything of the subject on which he was airily talking in the Council. It is quite inexcusable for a Commissioner of the Southern Division not to know that Konkani is but a dialect and no language. Probably he is under the delusion that the Karnatakis want Ratnagiri and Kolaba also. Marathi is spoken only to some extent in the borderland of Belgaum and there would be no question of any linguistic conflict in the Karnatak as mapped out by Mr. Jog. This bogey has been creat-

(Continued on Page 9.)

# PARSEES AND NATIONALISM

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## ITS SURE HOLD ON THE YOUNGER GENARATION

(By P. N. DRIVER.)

It was only the other day that we read in the "Chronicle" an able defence of the nationalism of Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman by one of the most respected and influential of our Parsee historians, Mr. G. K. N. He has taken a brave initiative in pointing out that the Parsi Press does not reflect accurately the Parsi political thought. Indeed the Parsi Press is so moderate, so accustomed to pamper to the taste of orthodoxy that Parsee young men cannot enlighten the community through it. There is only one honourable exception—"The Kaiser-i-Hind", which gives rebukes and praises where they are respectively due.

**NATIONALISM OF PARSI YOUTH.**

Of course, no one can deny that there are a few re-actionaries who blindly follow some foolish orators who have their own axe to grind. They are precisely those who hooted me down when I spoke at a public meeting (in Poona) against their stupid and blind resolve to welcome the notorious and nation-wide unpopular body the "Simon-Circus". But, as G. K. N. points out. there are dozens of Parsi young men who are second to none in their desire not to act as clogs in the wheel of Indian Swaraj ya but to hasten its process by inevitable sacrifice. Assuredly the next generation will open the eyes of these reactionaries who fume and rage against the Parsee lion, Mr. K. F. Nariman.

**LOTUS-EATERS.**

I may point out without any offence to anybody that almost the main reason why we have not got so many brave advocates of Nationalism like Mr. K. F. Nariman is because of the fact that the majority amongst the sister communities have not yet showed signs of leaving off the habits of the lotus-eaters, and have not yet tried quite seriously to bring about the sovereignty of the tri-coloured emblem of nationalism. I am of firm opinion that on the day when the Hindus and the Muslims show that they can tolerate subjection no longer, the Parsees will join them full-heartedly, as join they must. At that time one dear Khurshed will stand vindicated amongst all.

**DISTRUST OF REACTIONARIES.**

To say that Mr. Nariman is the only Nationalist amongst the Parsees is to distort facts and forget history. There are dozens of Parsee youth who wear nothing but khaddar, there are dozens besides who are more ready to follow aggressive nationalism than to follow the reactionary dailies like "Jame-e-Jamshed". We would be unworthy of the tradition of Dadabhoy Naoroji and Sir P. M. Mehta (who in their own days often received the same treatment as does Mr. Nariman to-day) if we did not think it necessary to help the emancipation of shackled India, if for no other reason, at least because this emancipation is required in the name of the suffering humanity that lives to-day on a bare minimum of 1 anna 7 pies a day—and which is being continuous denied. on the pretext of no funds for the nation building departments, the light of knowledge.

**A NOBLE IDEAL.**

Lastly I may point out that even the re-actionaries of whom I have spoken, cannot deny that one day India will be free. If the Parsees were to oppose Nationalism they can do so at their own risk. It is necessary for the Parsees to remember that confidence begets confidence, and suspicion and apathy will had and suspicion and apathy. Hence it is quite necessary in the interest of our future that we should continue to produce in the future, as we have done in the past, men who are Indians first and Parsees afterwards. Even the Parsees cannot stop the whirlgig of time. The freedom of India cannot be far away. When men like Bhagat Singh and Dutt are prepared to die for principles, is it not possible for India to produce men who will be prepared to die for glorious FREEDOM? The signs of the times clearly show that even powerful Britain cannot for long repress but must give way before the great storm of the struggle for freedom. No country has for ever remained in shackles. There is no race on the face of this earth, much less the 100,000 of Parsees, who can ever expect to sacrifice nationalism for a mess of pottage for ever.

## *Notes of the Day*

**A Step Forward.**

An important step towards the maintenance of European peace was taken at the Hague on Tuesday by the delegates to the Political Commission of the Conference when they met privately and succeeded in solving the intricate question of the evacuation of the Rhineland. After their deliberations they were able to issue an official statement that the conversations between Mr. Henderson, Dr. Stresemann and M. Hymans had been so satisfactory that it was not even necessary for the Political Commission to meet the next day. It is announced from Paris that M. Briand has again emphasized the French stand-point that the evacuation depends upon a favourable settlement of the reparations question. But it is likely that in view of the unanimity of feeling amongst the other delegates at the Hague Conference that the Rhineland evacuation must be dealt with as a separate question, M. Briand will instruct the French delegate to show, after making a formal protest, an accommodating attitude and that a matter which has been a constant injury to German self-respect will be arranged satisfactorily to all concerned.

**The Vanishing Council.**

Viscount Peel, the ex-Secretary of State for India, seems to be ill at ease at the vanishing prospect of the India Council, as if he regarded his own exit as the shadow of the coming unwelcome event. Making one more attempt to bolster up the tottering Council, he writes in the "Sunday Times" that "in one aspect the Council is the guardian and protector of Indian finance". The protection, however, has been a little parasitical and India continues to be bled white as a result of British "protection". There is another reason, says the ex-Secretary, why the Council should remain. It is that "with the process of Indianisation the Princes are no longer content to be under the control of authorities who, in their view, could not command their allegiance". It is impossible and unnatural to believe that Indian Princes, if left free to express their real views, would prefer Peelite bureaucracy to Federal democracy. However, the people of India have made their choice, and they will have it.

**Excise Police Nuisance.**

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has done a service to the public by drawing pointed attention to the vexatious ways in which the Excise Police in Bombay harass the railway passengers arriving in the city from up-country. When a recognised All-India leader, who is gentleness itself, is subjected to such annoyance, one can imagine what treatment is likely to be given to lesser men. "The Excise Police", says Mr. Bajaj, "has made it a practice to harass the innocent traveller who happens to arrive in Bombay in purely Indian dress and specially the Marwaris accompanied by ladies". He adds that this is done to extort "tips" from the passengers and rightly calls it "disgraceful behaviour". Matters are aggravated when some of the Excise Policemen in plain clothes insist on searching luggage for, as Mr. Bajaj asks, "how is one to know whether the person demanding search is a 'Goonda' or an Excise Policeman"? The higher Excise authorities will do well to investigate promptly into the matters brought to light by Mr. Bajaj.

**M.A. Students' Grievance.**

By a recent Regulation the Syndicate of the Bombay University has decided that "no students studying privately will be allowed in 1931 and subsequent years to appear for an examination for a Master's or Doctor's degree" and that "arrangements already made for post-graduate work in the different colleges will be recognised." It seems that under this regulation attendance by every candidate for the Master's or Doctor's degree at the present inter-collegiate or University lectures is compulsory. We admit that such attendance is desirable in the case of candidates from whom practical or experimental work under proper supervision is expected. But the new rule is needlessly hard on the Arts students. The present arrangements for their instruction are extremely inadequate and yet the post-graduate students have to forego all professional work. which they may sorely need. There are better ways of raising the M.A. standard than adding to the difficulties of self-supporting students. A simple way out of the difficulty is to arrange for M.A. lectures outside ordinary office hours, as is done at the Law College.

# WHO RUNS THE "BLUE" FLAG UNION ?

## Commissioner Kelly's Evidence before Strike Inquiry

### TALES OF INTIMIDATION AND ASSAULTS

The Police Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Kelly, gave evidence before the Bombay Textile Court of Inquiry when it met after lunch interval on Thursday. The Court met as usual at 11-15 a.m. at the Secretariat and proceeded with the examination of more mill officials.

Mr. Frank Scott, Weaving Master and Manager of the Fazalbhoy Mills, was the first witness to be examined.

He stated that till last month he was Manager of the Pearl Mills. He knew two men. named Bapamia and Subram Narayen. They were working in the Pearl Mills and were members of the Mill Committee in the weaving section. On December 20 last Bapamiya handed in his resignation, which was accepted, but on December 22 he again went to work. Witness sent for him and told him that, as his resignation had been accepted, he could not be allowed to work. At noon that day there was a strike in the Mill. Negotiations followed between Mr. Watts, Superintendent of the Currimbhoy group of mills, and Mr. Dange, Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union. and as a result the Mill started work again on December 26. Fifteen members of the Union gave an undertaking not to go on lightning strike and Bapamia also tendered an apology and asked for reinstatement. On the morning of December 29, Bapamia went to witness and asked him to employ a certain man. Witness told him that he should leave it to his (witness's) decision and asked him to go back to his own work. Thereupon Bapamia said that he would stop the Mill. Witness wrote to Mr. Dange complaining of Bapamia's attitude.

ASSAULT ON ASSISTANT MANAGER.

On the morning of December 30, while witness and Mr. Watts were going round the weaving shed, Bapamia and Subram Narayen approached them with their production boards. Mr. Watts asked them to see the Manager first if they had any grievances and directed them to go back to their looms. They did so. When witness returned to the mill after recess time, he heard that Mr. Davar, an Assistant in the Mill. had been brutally assaulted. Mr. Davar subsequently died as a result of the assault.

Continuing, witness stated that there were 25 or 26 men involved in that assault out of whom 4 belonged to the Mill Committee. Out of these four Bapamia was hanged, two were sentenced to 7 years' hard labour and one turned approver.

COLLECTION OF UNION FUNDS.

Asked if collection of Union funds was made in his Mill, witness replied that he did not allow it.

Mr. Mody:—What is your objection to it?

Witness:—It is the work of the Union and should be kept apart from the Mill work. Moreover, unwilling men are compelled to pay subscriptions.

Asked about the practice in Lancashire, witness said that collections were not made inside the mills. The members of the Unions went to the club and paid the subscriptions to the Secretary.

To Mr. R. R. Bakhle witness said that he spent most of his time in the weaving shed. His knowledge about Trade Union practice in Lancashire was 17 years old and since his coming to India he was not in touch with the movement there.

Asked by the Chairman Mr. Bakhle said that in Manchester the collection of union subscription in the factories was at present practised.

Questioned by Mr. C. R. Narayan Swami witness admitted that workers in the other departments had to go to the weaving department if they wanted to represent any grievances to the witness. Operatives were allowed to leave their work to see him in his department in case of grievances.

Cross-examination by G. K. Union was reserved.

A CARDER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Bignell, a carder, in the Bombay Textile Mills, was examined next. He stated that Govind Amrutia left the Mill of his own accord on March 2. He returned to the Mill on February 27 after 7 days' absence and asked for work. But as there was no work for him, witness told him that he could not be taken on then, but would be given the first chance. He went to the Mill again on March 1. but still there was no place for him. Thereupon he left the Mill and never returned again.

Witness added that the man had absented himself without leave. He did not produce any medical certificate, nor did he consult the Mill Doctor.

Asked about Narayan Krishna and Babu Bhiku, witness stated that the former went on strike on March 2 and was not taken back. Babu Bhiku was discharged as he stopped several machines in a department other than his own.

As regards collection of Union funds in the Mill, witness said, that he had come across only one instance in his Section. That was in October last when a weaver was seen collecting funds in the Carding Department. Witness stopped the man and turned him out of the shed.

In cross-examination witness admitted there was no rule in the Mill for giving leave to operatives. The general practice, witness admitted was that if an operative wanted leave he simply stayed away and on his return he would be re-engaged if there was any vacancy.

Mr. William Taylor, Superintendent of the Finlay Group of Mills narrated instances of alleged assaults on peaceful workers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Deshpande if a complaint had been lodged in respect of the assault on Kamat witness stated that as there were no witnesses to the assault no complaint had been lodged.

Witness admitted that he had employed Pathans in the Finlay Mill. Most of them did coolie work, but the more intelligent were put on the machines. He had also employed Pathans in the Swan Mill about two weeks ago. It was a fact that Gurkhas were employed by the Mills as watchmen.

The Court then rose for lunch.

COMMISSIONER KELLY'S EVIDENCE.

When the Court reassembled after lunch, the Police Commissioner, Mr. P. A. Kelly, was examined at length. To the Court he said that he had received a large number of complaints of intimidation in the mill from the Mill-owners' Association and individual mills. The complaints had been coming in since the beginning of the strike. The Police had themselves dealt with as many as 75 cases directly connected with the disorder in the mill area. They had also received over 300 complaints from the workers which were referred to the Magistrate Courts. In addition to them 200 complaints had been received from the Mill-owners' Association and individual mills.

Chairman:—Are you still receiving complaints of that sort?

Mr. Kelly:—Yes.

SPECIAL MEASURES TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

In reply to questions by Mr. Mody. the Commissioner stated he had to take special measures to maintain law and order in the mill area. He had to divert a very large number of police sepoys from their ordinary duties to maintain order in the mill area. Most of the armed police were on duty in the mill area ever since the strike began.

Mr. Mody:—Had any special measures to be taken to restrict the activities of any particular body of persons?

Mr. Kelly:—The Act recently passed in the Council was the direct result of the existence of intimidation in the mill area and the activities of the Girni Kamgar Union. It was also the intention of Government at one time to make picketing illegal.

Mr. Mody:—Were any measures taken with regard to meetings in the mill area?

EXTENSION OF ORDER UNDER SECTION 144.

Mr. Kelly:—Yes. The order of the Magistrate under Section 144 had to be extended indefinitely by Government and that was entirely due to the strike situation. Also I had to issue an order prohibiting meetings of the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. Mody:—Why?

Mr. Kelly:—Because my experience in the past has been that the doctrines preached by the Girni Kamgar leaders were of a sort that led to rioting and murder.

Mr. Mody:—How many persons have been killed and injured since the strike.

Mr. Kelly:—One man has been killed directly in connection with the srtike. Four have been seriously injured and 16 received lesser injuries. These were cases we have dealt with.

ARREST OF PICKETERS.

Mr. Mody:—Have you had to take any steps against piketers?

Mr. Kelly:—We arrested many picketers for disorderly behaviour intimidation and obstruction. These picketers belonged to the Girni Kamgar Union.

Mr. Mody:—Has intimidation been practised to any considerable scale?

Kr. Kelly:—The general information of the Police is that it is practised to a great extent both in the chawls and on the road.

Mr. Mody:—Have you been able to deal with these cases with the present police powers?

Mr. Kelly:—No.

Mr. Kelly agreed to supply to the Court records of speeches of the Girni Kamgar Union leaders after the strike began.

MR. KELLY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ranadive of the Girni Kamgar Union, Mr. Kelly stated that Police Force in the mill area had to be increased both during the 1928 and 1925 strikers. He admitted that there were complaints of intimidation during the 1928 strike, but he could not remember if there was intimidation in 1925.

Mr. Ranadive: As regards the complaints of intimidation during this strike, do you know that in many cases the complainants disappeared.

Mr. Kelly:—Quite possible.

Mr. Ranadive:—Many of the picketers arrested by the Police were subsequently acquitted.

Mr. Mody: A small proportion was acquitted.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Mr. Ranadive:—These picketers were arrested for disorderly behaviour and the disorderly behaviour was that they shouted somewhat loudly asking the people not to go to work.

Mr. Kelly:—That is possible.

Questioned about the Magistrate's order Mr. Kelly admitted that it was originally passed in connection with the communal riot. At that time it had no reference to the strike. The prolongation of the order was due to the general situation in the city. The approach of Mohurrum was also one of the reason for its extention.

Mr. Ranadive:—You stated that the intimidation bill was passed because of the activities of the strikers. Do you remember that the Home Member gave an assurance in the Council that the measures was not connected with the industrial situation in the city?

Mr. Kelly:—I don't know if he said that.

Mr. Ranadive:—Anyway your impression is that the Bill was passed because of the industrial situation in the city.

Mr. Kelly:—It was because of the activities of your Union.

Mr. Ranadive: You said that you passed your order under the Police Act, because the Girni Kamgar Union leaders preached doctrines that led to rioting and murder.

Mr. Kelly:—Yes.

Mr. Ranadive:—I put it to you that you prohibited our meetings because we refused to admit Police reporters to the meetings.

Mr. Kelly:—That is not so.

Mr. Ranadive:—You told our President that unless Police reporters were allowed at these meetings you would stop the meetings and it was as a result of his refusal to do so that you passed the order.

Mr. Kelly:—No.

Mr. Ranadive:—Before that you never thought of stopping these meetings?

Mr. Kelly:—I often thought of it but I did not go to the extent of issuing an order.

Mr. Ranadive:—Are you aware that on July 12 Superintendent Spiers and other Police Officers dispersed a meeting of the Girni Kamgar Union in the Kumbhar Chawl?

Mr. Kelly:—The meeting was not dispersed.

Mr. Ranadive:—Do you know that three leaders of the Girni Kamgar Union were arrested at that meeting?

Mr. Kelly:—That is so.

Mr. Ranadive:—Were they arrested because an order had been issued prohibiting them from holding meetings?

Mr. Kelly:—The order was issued that time, but it had not been promulgated.

Mr. Ranadive:—You know the Police fired at the crowd that day?

Mr. Kelly:—Yes.

Mr. Ranadive:—And the President of the G. K. Union had to be removed to hospital.

Mr. Kelly:—That is so.

Mr. Ranadive:—The officer had no orders from you to disperse the meeting?

Mr. Kelly:—No.

WHO ISSUED BLUE FLAG LEAFLETS.

Asked as to whether he had any knowledge as to who issued the leaflets under the name of the Blue Flag Union Mr. Kelly replied that he believed it was the Mill-owners' Association.

Re-examined by Mr. Mody witness stated that it was only an inference that the leaflets were issued by the Mill-owners' Association..

To Mr. Ranadive witness admitted that some volunteers of the owners also had been arrested for disorderly behaviour. He had also received a complaint from the Girni Kamgar Union about a mill manager assaulting a picket.

ATTITUDE OF THE POLICE.

In reply to a question by the chairman Mr. Kelly emphatically repudiated the suggestion that the Police took the side of the owners in the dispute. He declared that the Police had taken an absolutely impartial and neutral attitude in the dispute.

Mr. Despande then cross-examined Mr. Frank Scott after which the Court rose for the day.

# 3-ARTS BALL

## A Successful Function

The Fancy Dress Ball organised by the Three Arts Circle in aid of the Bombay Education Society and Mrs. Atiya Begum's Saleehat-e-Ameera (model primary school for Muslim girls) came off at the Town Hall last evening and proved a success. The Hall was full with quite a number of families well known in society, Indian and European, and they passed a very enjoyable evening indeed. The votaries of the Terpsichorean art participated in it with zest, encouraged by the seductive rather stimulating tunes of the Hi-Jackers Band which kept the dancers as well as the audience in good mood throughout. The Cabaret section in which was rendered a beautiful exhibition of interesting items proved equally popular. Some of the items that evoked great applause were (1) Silver Ballet, (2) Herlequin and Columbine, (3) Indian Dance (Krishna Patti); (4) Spanish Dance, &c. The Indian Dance was particularly noteworthy and it drew forth encore.

The 'grand parade' that followed this interesting exhibition must be seen to be admired. It was a difficult job indeed for the judges, as all types of fancy dresses were represented in the big parade. Prizes were distributed among others to the wearers of the fancy dress. A lady who put on her headgear the notice of "Juhu—Safety First—Hints that may be useful to powers-that be", with the complete equipment of life-saving apparatus, viz., lifebuoys, ropes, and a boat, was quite opportune in view of the latest Juhu tragedy. She deservedly got a prize, also the European gentleman who "masquered", so lifelike, as a Rajah.

The judges of the evening were Lady Kemp, Mrs. Palat, Mrs. Myer Nissim, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan (Vice-Chancellor of the University), Mr. Wright, Mr. Adi K. Sett, Mr. Ditchburn and Mr. Ali Karimbhoy.

Among those who worked indefatigably to make the function a success were Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Atiya Begum, Miss Hilla Vakil, Mr. O'Sullivan and other members of the Committee.

# INTIMIDATION ACT AND "GOONDA" BILL CONDEMNED

### TEXTILE UNION'S RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union and other textile workers was held on Tuesday last at the Madanpura Centre of the Union to protest against the passage of the Prevention of Intimidation Bill and the introduction of the Presidency Area Security Bill. Mr. Mahomed Ummar Rajab, Vice-President of the Union, presided.

ALLEGED POLICE INTERFERENCE.

Long before the meeting began, two Police Inspectors came to the Union's office and stayed there till 6-30 P.M. The Workers going to the meeting from the mills, on seeing the Inspectors at the Union's office apprehended some trouble and quietly began to go home. Mr. Rajab, on arrival was asked by one of the Inpectors to cancel the meeting which, he said, was prohibited by the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Rajab, in declining to cancel the meeting, pointed out that the meeting was being held at the Union's office was perfectly legal and asked the Inspectors to produce the Commissioner's Order. The Inspector produced what afterwards turned out to be an order prohibiting meetings of the Girni Kamgar Union and yet he insisted upon the abandonment of the meeting. Mr. Rajab equally strongly insisted upon holding the meeting. Mr. R. R. Bakhale who had arrived by that time also protested against the unlawful interference of the police and was bent upon holding the meeting. One of the Inspectors who had by that time gone to the police station to receive fresh instructions, came back, and on some consultation having taken place between the two, the Senior Inspector told Messrs. Rajab and Bakhale to hold the meeting and went away.

The Chairman first referred to the incident and pitied the ignorance of the police officers in not knowing what was legal and what illegal. Is that was the extent of their ignorance, he concluded, on ordinary matters of the law, he could well imagine what a terrible engine of repression the police would be in administering the law against which they had met to protest.

TRADE UNIONISM-THE ONLY SOLUTION.

Mr. Bakhale then explained the provisions of the Anti-Intimidation Act and the "Goonda" Bill and showed how they would affect seriously the legitimate activities of the trade union movement. He was of opinion that those two pieces of legislation, taken either singly or jointly, would make strikes almost impossible, thereby depriving the workers of one of the constitutional weapons.

RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting then passed unanimously the following resolutions:—

1 (a) "This meeting of the members of the Bombay Textile Laour Union and other textile workers while strongly protesting against the action of the Government of Bombay in passing the Prevention of Intimidation Act without giving any opporunity to the Trade Unions which are vitally affected by it, to express their views on it, condemns the Act as being unnecessary and not calculated to achieve its object. The meeting fears that under the guise of stopping criminal intimidation, the police are likely to abuse the Act by interfering with peaceful picketing and thereby depriving the workers of one of their constitutional weapons. The meeting is further of opinion that the Act will make strikes almost impossible by its operation and thereby take away from the workers the only weapon by which they can get their grievances redressed when other, milder, remedies have failed.

(b) This meeting vehemently condemns the attitude the Members of the Bombay Legislative Council, nominated by Government to represent labour interests, adopted during the passage of this Bill and their failure to oppose the Bill at each and every stage. Their inaction has resulted, in the opinion of the meeting, in weakening, and helping to add one more fetter round the neck of, the Trade Union Movement to strengthen which they are supposed to have gone to the Council.

2. This meeting condemns the Presidency Area Security Bill as its operation is bound to have disastrous consequences on the Labour Movement and hopes the Bombay Legislative Council will not pass it.

3. This meeting condemns the attempts being made by some Mill-owners in starting company Unions under their auspices as they aim at killing the independent trade Unions and as they can never protect the interests of the workers.

4. This meeting strongly condemns the action of the Bombay Police in illegally attempting to stop to-days' meeting as it amounted to interfere with legitimate Trade Union activities and authorises the General Secretary to take such steps in this matter as may be necessary.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

# INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY

## FOUNDLING BOXES IN HOSPITAL AS REMEDY

### ATTACK ON HINDU WIDOWHOOD

The Goa lottery figured prominently in the debate of the Municipal Corporation on Thursday and except a few, the majority of the Councillors condemned the sale of tickets in Bombay. Ultimately it was resolved to send the matter to the Law and Procedure Rules Committee to draft a representation to be sent to the Government to stop the scandal.

Another item of interest was the infanticide which was practised in Bombay on a large scale. A Hindu member denounced the Hindu customs and usages which were responsible for these murders by Hindu widows but a number of Hindu Councillors protested against this attack on Hindu Widows. They agreed ultimately to send the matter to the Medical Relief Committee.

THE LOTTERY SCANDAL.

Mr. Dostmohmed Khairaz moved: "That in view of the scandalous increase in the open sale of foreign lottery tickets in British India which daily drain the wealth of the country and in view of the large amount of false tickets thrown in the market to the prejudice of the unwary wealth seekers, the Corporation resolve that the President be authorized to approach Government with a request that the penal laws of the country be immediately so amended as to make not only the advertising of such lotteries penal but also the import for sale and possession of them for sale and the sale of them in the Bombay Presidency."

Mr. B G Parelkar seconded the proposition.

Mr. J B Boman Behram moved an amendment to refer the matter to the Law, Procedure and Rules Committee to draft a representation to be forwarded to the government and embodying all the facts therein as to how the Goa Lottery affected the poor.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the amendment.

OTHER EVILS.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai thought that no useful purpose would be served by sending representation to the Government as there were many other evils in the city which ought also to be stopped besides the sale of Goa Lottery tickets. He pointed out gambling in American futures, cotton speculation, bucket shops and races which did more harm than the Goa Lottery.

Prof. V G Rao supported the amendment.

Mr. A. Soares objected to the word "foreign" in the resolution and said the Goans were Indians and existed before the advent of the British in India. He then pointed out that Goa lottery was carried on for charitable purpose and the major part of the profits was spent in British India for the purchase of articles.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin said the police had prosecuted some vendors of Goa Lottery Tickets in the past. The police and Government already knew the existence of the sale of tickets.

Mr. L R Tairsee moved a second amendment that the attention of the Commissioner of Police be drawn to the sale of these tickets with a request to take action in the matter.

Mr. R S Asavle seconded the amendment.

GIFT TO BRITISH.

Dr. A G. Viegas reminded the House that Portugal was not a foreign country as Bombay was given as a gift to the British Government by Portugal. Bombay was not conquered (laughter). He urged the Corporation not to single out Goa lottery when there were the sale of Calcutta Turf Club tickets, races, and competition prizes in newspapers which also required to be put out.

The question was put to vote and the amendment of Mr. Boman Behram was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN CLOTH.

Mr. I. S Patel then moved and Mr. B G. Horniman seconded:—

"That the Revenue and General Purposes Committee be requested to consider the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to secure the necessary powers to enable the Municipality to impose an import duty on foreign cloth imported into the City, and to submit their proposals to the Corporation within one month."

The proposition was agreed to.

INFANTICIDE IN BOMBAY.

Mr. B. N. Mehisheri, then moved: "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of placing foundlings' boxes at Municipal Hospitals in the City of Bombay."

Mr. Mehisheri said in Bombay there were 58,000 widows out of whom 47,000 were Hindus. He submitted that Hindu customs and usages were responsible for the strangling of a number of babies whose dead bodies were found in the sweepers' lanes and gutters of Bombay. He believed that the majority of the strangulated babies were from the Hindu widows.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavaty and several other councillors protested against the aspersion on Hindu widows and the President asked Mr. Mehisheri to confine himself to the resolution.

Mr. Mehisheri continuing said he declined to believe that non-Hindu widows who were very small in number would abandon their children in the same number as the Hindu widows. The only way out to save the innocent babies was to have foundling boxes as suggested in his resolution.

Prof. V G Rao seconded the proposition.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai moved an amendment to refer the matter the Medical Relief Committee.

Mr. R S Asavle seconded the amendment.

Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe repudiated the suggestion that the abandoned and strangulated children belonged to Hindu widows only. He also thought that to place foundling boxes at hospitals would be like imposing a premium on immorality. It was the duty of the police he said to be more vigilant and prevent infanticide.

Mr. V N Chandavarker did not agree with the last speaker that foundling boxes would serve as a premium on immoralty and said since the Prarthana Samaj introduced the Foundling Home at Pandharpur infanticide was reduced to practically nil. If Hindus were anxious for their animals they ought to be more anxious for human lives. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

The amendment being put to vote was passed as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

# INDIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

## Extension Urged

### DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON POSTMASTER-GENERAL

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Australian and New Zealand Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has decided to send a deputation to the Postmaster General to urge extension of the India airmail service from Karachi to Bombay, Madras and Colombo, and to point out that an extension to Colombo will enable the saving of at least a week in transit of letters and parcels between England and Australia, and the additional freight will help to make the Indian airmail a more satisfactory service.—Reuter.

### MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

### G. K. UNION OFFICIALS AS PICKETERS

Once again agitation is afoot to launch a general strike in the mill area and with this view from Friday (to-day) all the members of the Managing Committee would go of of the G. K. Union would go on picketing.

### THURSSDAY'S ATTENDANCE 112,960

The Secretary, Millowners' Association writes:—

"To-day's attendance is 1,12,960."

### I. R. LEAGUE & BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Dr. Harrold H. Mann DSc. (London) late of Indian Agriculture service of Bombay Presidency represented the Medical Relief League Bombay, in the recent British Industries Fair (1929) held in London at the invitation of the British Government. Dr. Mann in his report gave a good deal of his attention to those parts of the Fair which had to do the latest developments in Medical and Surgical materials and appliances. Catalogues of some of the new materials displayed at more important stalls especialy new materials prepared for use in Vitamin-therapy as also interesting series of papers with regard thereto as also a very valuable catalogue of all the Firms who took part in the Fair with the materials with their show are received by Dr. B. V. Rayakar, the Honorary Secretary of the League through the instrumentality of Dr. Harrold H. Mann DSc.

All these form the most upto date list of the latest available instruments, machinery, and products for any of the needs of the life and as such they are open for inspection of any person desirous of inspecting the same at the Office of the Medical Relief League, Khatao Terraces, Government Gate, Parel, between the Hours of 6-30 P. M. to 8 P. M. (S. T.)

# GANDHI--JINNAH POUR-PARLERS

—:o:—

## Towards Better Communal Understanding

Mahatma Gandhi writes in Young India:—

No speculation need take place regarding my meeting Mr. Jinnah in Bombaby. Ever since her return from her brilliant tour in the West Sarojini Devi has been busy planning schemes for bringing about Hindu-Muslim union. To that end she has been trying to bring people together. As her landing place was Bombay, she naturally commenced operations there and met Mr. Jinnah, and suggested at Allahabad that I should go to Bombay at an early date and meet Mr. Jinnah as also the Ali Brothers. And so I went and first met Mr. Jinnah and then the Ali Brothers. Our conversation was as between friends. The two conversations were unconnected with each other. They were mere friendly conversations and need have no importance attached to them. I have no representative capacity and I did not go as a representative. But naturally I want to explore all possible avenues to peace and never lose a single opportunity of knowing the mind of those who have any influence in India. It is best therefore for the public not to speculate about the contents or the results of these conversations. If anything comes out of them, they will certainly know. Meanwhile let those who believe in prayer pray with me that there may soon be peace between Hindus, Musalmans and all the other Communities. And let those who believe with me that such peace is indispensable for our full growth, age, even the progress of the world, strive their best for it. Every honest effort however humble will bring peace nearer.

## 'THE ORIENTAL BRAND"

—:o:—

### MAHATMAJI ON CALCUTTA JUDGMENT

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

The editor of a world known magazine has to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 for having dared to republish in book form articles written for and published in his magazine from time to time by an American humanitarian Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage" is nothing more than mainly his articles collected from the "Modern Review." As I have often remarked in these pages the section under which Sjt. Ramananda Chatterjee was charged is so wide and so elastic that almost any one who at all wrote truthfully and fearlessly could be found guilty under it. It is a travesty of justice to bring a man of the status of Ramananda Babu under that section. But he is labouring under the sin of possessing a brown skin. The brand of the oriental is marked on his forehead and so he and his publisher are punished as felons. I do not suppose this prosecution will in any shape or form affect Ramananda Babu's writings or his choice of articles for his magazine. He has received an unexpected advertisement. The Government has earned not immunity from disaffection but a large measures of it for its pains in having embarked upon this prosecution. Those who are noted for their extremism expect prosecution some time or other. Men of Ramananda Babu's type though noted for their independence of spirit but always known for their sobriety were never expected to be hauled up as criminals before courts of justice (miscalled). The unexpected has however happened. I congratualte Ramananda Babu on his good luck in finding himself in the same distinguished gallery as Lokamanya Tilak. Whatever the technicalities of law, for the ordinary citizen this prosecution and judgment will be counted as a sin against the nation.

## MR, B. C, PAL ON INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

at using words. In those days the Government of Bengal and the Government of India were trying to find something that could give criminal colour to my writings and utterances. My speeches at Madras was considered by two Advocate Generals of the Madras Presidency. They came to the conclusion that the speeches were inflammatory but not seditious. Autonomy could not be brought under the Penal Code and not even "independence" because in those one of our vernacular papers wrote that their ideal was independence and the High Court in Calcutta gave the verdict that preaching independence was not sedition unless one did not preach complete separation from the Empire.

Proceeding the speaker explained: "You will remember when I made this statement in 1906, it was in reference to the issue whether the Congress should permit itself to be led by English friends. I said it was time that we told our English friends that however thankful we may be for whatever they had done for us, their ideal were not the same as ours and our aims cannot be their aim. Their ideal was to make our yoke easy, but our ideal is to shake off that yoke" (Cheers).

The speaker said when he made the utterance that India's goal was absolute national autonomy free from British control, the "Statesman" came down with a tremendous tirade asking the Government in so many words to haul him up. But he had made it clear that the means by which the goal was to be attained were to be absolutely constitutional.

"THINK FURIOUSLY"

Continuing he said: "Circumstances have changed very much since then. The problem of Indian freedom has become far more complicated and complex now than it was in 1906 and, therefore, I think it is necessary that our political leaders should sit down and think furiously about the problem. In those days we had an idea of the future except this that we wanted to be free and passive resistence and boycott wre general terms. We were not called upon to build up a constitution for the future generation of India. To-day we are face to face with more intimate problems."

### HIS CONCEPTION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Discussing the definition of freedom Mr. Pal said that freedom meant absolute absence of restraint from outside. "I do not want the least little interference from any power. So far as that is concerned, I am an independencewalla. At the same I know that in this world we live in a net work of relations.

"Our ideal of national autonomy" proceeded the speaker is not inconsistent with the continuance of our connection with the British Empire. Just as personal freedom is not inconsistent with my relations and obligations to the members of my family, I consider national independence is not inconsistent with the relation of inter-dependence with other nations of the world.

### "I AM AN IMPERIALIST."

Proceeding the speaker said he had openly declared that he was a nationalist but also an imperialist. But the Empire must be the proper kind of empire. The present Empire was based on the policy of domination by one people over the other. The real Empire idea was a combination of independent, free or autonomous nations working together for their mutual benefit and for the advancement of the common objects of humanity.

Mr. Pal said he knew perfectly well England had not done her honest duty by India. At the same time he was aware that the British Imperial policy had been gragually taking a new course of evolution. He did not think England had done anything for India in a fit of generosity. Everything that they had done was under the stress of Imperial necessity. If England wanted to keep her Empire she would have to admit India into equal partnership with it. At one time she did not like this equal partnership business even with the white colonies. That was why England lost America and she had learnt from that experience.

Continuing Mr. Pal went on to discuss whether India could practically acquire independence in the sense of complete separation from the British Empire. There was only one way of doing it and that was not non-violence. A successful armed insurrection might compel the British to leave Indian shores. This, Mr. Pal contended was not possible The only way open was by consultation or compromises with the British parliament. It was a question of give and take. India could give in so far as imperial connection was concerned, England could give so far as our our complete independence and the maintenance of our own army, navy and air fleet is concerned.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in his concluding remarks said that after what Egypt had got as a result of a bitter struggle, he was very pessimistic about India's being included as an equal partner of the Empire, in the sense in which Mr. Pal understood it. However the Congres, had decided to wait till the 31st. of December 1929 after which the country would launch on a campaign of independence.

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## GOVT. PROMISES UNFULFILLED

—:o:—

### BASSEIN'S THREAT OF SATYAGRAH

#### WANTED CANCELLATION OF REVISION SETTLEMENT

The Secretary, Bassein Taluk Agriculturists' Conference Committee Bassein (Bombay), wires under date August 15:—

A largely attended public meeting of representatives of several villages in Bassein Taluka was held on the evening of 14th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, President, Bassein Agriculturists' Conference. The President dwelt on the attitude taken up by the Bombay Government regarding the Broomfield Committee Report. After relating developments in the land revenue policy of the Government, he urged that Bassein revision settlement ought to be cancelled along with that of other talukas.

He explained how the Government's promise in their press note regarding betel vines and salt lands had not yet been fulfilled.

The first resolution expressing satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Land Revenue Bill and the suspension of the new revision settlements, but regretting that Bassein Taluka was not included in it, and warning the Government of their compelling agriculturists to resort to satyagraha was unanimously adopted.

The second resolution starting a taluka branch of the Presidency Land League was also passed.

By the third resolution the meeting demanded of the Government to investigate the disease of the betel vine crop and cancel assessment thereon. Reclassification of Khar lands as promised by Government Press Note was also insisted upon.

The last resolution congratulated Mr. Chhotalal Shroff for his work in the Council.

The President, in winding up the proceedings, asked agriculturists to carry on an educative propaganda and keep yearly accounts of agriculture.

## WOODHOUSE MEMORIAL PRIZE

—:o:—

Mr. D. R. Sethi. Director of Agriculture, Bihar Orissa, writes.—

"In memory of Mr. E. J. Woodhouse, Late Economic Botanist and Principal of Sabour Agricultural College who was killed in action in France in 1917, a prize in the form of a silver medal and books of a combined value of Rs. 85/- will be awarded to the writer of the best essay on a subject of botanical interest to be selected from the list below. The length of the essay should not exceed 4,000 words.

The competition is open to graduates of Indian Universities and to Diploma holders and Licentiates of recognised Agricultural Colleges in India who are not more than 30 years of age on the date of submission of their essays.

Papers should be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, Sabour, Bhagalpore, East Indian Railway Loop, before November 1st, 1929.

Filing papers of sufficient merit no award will be made.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

List of subjects for the 1929 prize are as under:—1. Intermittent bearing of the mango tree—its cause and cure. 2. The value of hybridization in the improvement of crops. 3. The law of organic growth. 4. The bearing of the study of Root development to Agriculture. 5. The bearing of Cytological research on heredity, more specially in relation to plant breeding.

EXAMINERS.

The examiners will be:—

(1) The Imperial Economic Botanist, Pusa.

(2) The Economic Botanist, Sabour.

(3) A Botanist attached to a Provincial Agricultural Department, who will be selected by the Trustees each year.

(4) A leading Botanist of an Indian University.

## CURSE OF CENTURIES WIPED OUT

—:o:—

### GOD AND HIS GIFTS ARE FOR ALL

#### "DATTA DARBAR" OPENED TO UNTOUCHABLES,

Under the auspices of the Anti-Untouchability Committee, Indian National Congress, the famous Dattatraya Temple, an imposing structure, popularly known as Datta Durbar built at a cost of Rs. 83,000 at Ellichpur (Berar), a former capital of the province under the Nizams was thrown open lately to alll untouchables. The opening ceremony was performed by Setd Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary of the Committee under the presidentship of Dr. Patwardhan of Amraoti.

The sign-board put at the entrance of tde Shrine now runs thus: "This temple is thrown open from to-day for free access to mangs, mahars, chamars and all Hindus alike for purposes of darshan, bhajan, for offering worship and prayers and for attending to religious discourses, etc."

Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj came down from Wardha and was taken to the temple in a procession joined by a number of prominent leaders and public workers of the province including Sjt. Naik, the untouchable lader. The guests were welcomed by Swami Bimalanand who gave a short history of the temple and the various educational and humanitarian activities conducted under its auspices. The unanimous sanction of the trustees for throwing the temple open to all Hindus alike was then announced and Seth Jamnalalji performed tde opening ceremony by removing the curtain from over the sign-board above mentioned and entering the temple in company with some of the guests and a group of about 50 untouchables.

SETH JAMNALALJI'S SPEECH.

The following is the gist of the speech of Seth Jamnalalji:-

The treatment of the untouchables is one of the barest justice and if you allow me to say so, of penance. The law that governs our domestic conduct is not the law of reciprocity but of Love, of Kinship. The same Law applies on an extended scale in a bigger family called the community where it finds its expression in what is known as the principle of "Noblesse Oblige"—nobility involves obligation.

It is one of the cruellest ironies that our high-class Hindu brethren should treat their less fortunate fellow beings in such an inhuman way.

Continuing Sheth Jamnalal said: I tell you we kill the very intent underlying tde institution of the temple by baning a portion of our fellow-beings from its precincts.

Our temples must be, to say the least, a fair representation of our spiritual idealism and its catholicity. Otherwise they can but represent our hypocrisy and txcite justly our neighbours' ridicule.

"The task, therefore, of allowing a free access to untouchables to our temples is, to my mind, nothing beyond taking back to the bosom of the Motder, her own dear little children who were wrested and forcibly kept apart from her to her great grief and agony up-till-now, by reason of our own inequities.

DATTA DARBAR OPENED.

Seth Jamnalalji then opened the Datta Darbar to all Hindu men and women without reservation.

Sjt. Vinoba Bhave made an equally impressive speech which was much appeciated. He said:

"The scriptures, I assure you, do not sanction such inequity, and conscience does it still less. God and His gifts are for all. I grant that when we learn the truth we will see God in every place and in every object. But it is the temple that helps the unevolved mind to realise the presence of God and to learn to feel His Omnipresence. It is an aid to man's moral and spiritual evolution.

Our temples have become a reproach to us and monuments of our inequity.

"Therefore, in throwing open tis temple of God to all God's children and more especially to those who have been banned up till-now, we are doing nothing extraordinary as I told you; but we are only doing penance for all our sins of omission in this respect, and we are trying to get rid of false pride that held us in that sin and made us inhuman. We can only rise in the esteem of our neighbours and of all right-minded men by such an act of self-purification."

Sjt. Naik, the untouchable leader, also spoke in appreciation of the helping hand extended by the class Hindus by such acts as these, and assured them that the untouchables would never entertain untoward ideas of leaving the motherfold of their own society under hopeful conditions.

The president in his concluding remarks, heartily congratulated all concerned in opening the temple and made a passionate plea emphasizing the need of befriending the untouchables.

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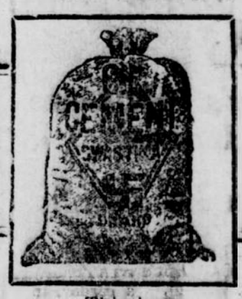

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## GROWTH OF TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE

—:o:—

### EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD'S REPORT

Remarkable evidence of how trade within the Empire has developed is contained in the Third Annual Report of the Empire Marketing Board published to-day (H. M. Stationery Office, price 1/- net). "The newness of many of the great exporting industries of foodstuffs and raw materials in the oversea Empire is not", states the Report, "perhaps, quite adequately appreciated. Every one of the Dominions and many of the Colonies have advanced within the last fifty years from a relatively modest position into that of important contributors to and purchasers in, the great markets of the world. There has been an extraordinary development of the Empire's resources even since the beginning of the present century.

A SURVEY OF LEADING EXPORTS.

A survey confined only to the leading exports shows that Australia's shipments of wool have risen in this period from slightly over 500 million lbs, to about 800 million lbs., and her exports of wheat from half a million tons to two millions. Canada's wheat exports have grown from about a quarter of a million tons to approximately seven million tons, and her exports of newsprint from next to nothing to two million tons. New Zealand's principal exports are wool and dairy produce; the first has gone up from under 150 million to over 200 million lbs., and butter from less than a quarter million, and cheese from 100,000 cwts. to nearly one and a half million cwts. in each case. In the Union of South Africa shipments of wool have risen from 90 to 260 million lbs. Newfoundland has developed since the beginning of the century, an export trade in paper to the annual value of £2-1/2 millions. India, which cannot, of course, be compared with the Dominions for newness, nevertheless shows a similar advance. Exports of nearly all her numerous products have shown progress in the present century. Raw cotton, her main export, has increased from 400 million to nearly 1,500 million lbs. last year and tea from 190 million lbs. to 360 million lbs.

RANGE OF EMPIRE SUPPLIES.

The development of the natural rasources of the oversea Empire is thus being carried out with steady effectiveness.

Two generations ago, the United Kingdom derived only a very limited range of its requirements from oversea parts of the Empire.

The figures as seen in the Report show that the Dominions and Colonies are able to supply more and more of the needs of the United Kingdom and, in return, the United Kingdom is finding in the oversea Empire a growing demand for British goods. Already, with many of the Dominions and Colonies only on the threshold of their economic manhood, the oversea Empire, while it comprises only one-quarter of the world's surface and population, absorbs nearly half the exports of the United Kingdom.

SUGGESTION FOR SCIENTISTS.

Scientists and economists can between them offer four main contributions towards the furtherance of Empire marketing. First, they can help to develop to the full the at present barely tapped natural resources of the Empire. Secondly, they can help to render production as economical as possible by reducing waste in the field, in transit and in store. Thirdly, they can help to ensure that regularity of supply and uniformity of quality which are two essentials of progressive modern marketing. Lastly, they can provide knowledge, on the one hand, of crop prospects and general trade conditions in any producing industry and, on the other hand, of the special demands and preferences of the consuming public and of the traders through whom that public is reached.

## THE MUSLIM DEMANDS

—:o:—

### NEED FOR CORRECTING DISEASED NOTIONS

"Swarajya" writes:—

The appeal to Hindus and Muslims made by Mr. S. A. Brelvi at the meeting of the Congress Muslim party in Bombay combines a fine Statesmanship with transparent patriotism. Addressing the Muslims, he deplores the tendency which has crept among them of asserting their communal rights and neglecting their duty of co-operating with the Hindus in the struggle for national freedom. Addressing the Hindus, he calls for a larger measure of generosity in their response to Muslim demands, and states that, had the claim of the Muslim League for reservation of one-third of the seats in the Central Legislature been conceded by the All India National Convention, perfect Hindu-Muslim unity would have been brought about at Calcutta. There is no infallible means of verifying assertions based on hypothetical contingency, and Mr. Brelvi's prophecy must suffer from this shortcoming. But the principle laid down by him is just the spirit in which the various communities in the land should adjust their mutual relations. The prime thing is to attain Swaraj. But energy is being wasted in futile disputes over the distribution of the assets which Swaraj is to bring. It is evident that the inevitable effect of this wastage is to hamper the prospects of Swaraj itself. Those who stress communal interests leaving the national struggle to others, are hence doubly unwise. After all, rightly viewed, reservation of seats and other similar devices of special treatment, brand the favoured with the stigma of inferiority. The self-respecting who have equality as their motto, should rise above these illusive favours. Mr. Brelvi's address makes a valuable contribution for the correction of the diseased notions on special representation obtaining in the name of communal safety.

## A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION

### POLICE OFFICIAL ACQUITTED

For describing a man as an "arrant scoundrel" in a court of law, Inspector Lyons of the Bombay City Police, appeared before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday on a charge of defamation filed by V. M Dalal.

The charge arose out of a case in which the complainant, Dalal, had charged Inspector Lyons with assault and criminal intimidation before the Presidency Magistrate Fourth Court, Bombay on June 13. In the course of his cross-examination in that case Inspector Lyons brought to light the past history of the complainant. In that case the complainant admitted that he had been convicted of criminal breach of trust, and also that he had filed several complaints in various courts in Bombay, some of which he had withdrawn. In one case the complainant was fined for lodging a false complaint. In commenting on this case in the Court of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Lyons described the conduct of the complainant as that of an "arrant scoundrel."

The complainant filed an information against Inspector Lyons in the same court which was transferred to the Third Court by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Lyons, in his defence, said that he was commenting on the complainants' past conduct which he described as an "arrant scoundrel" which he was perfectly justified in doing under the Exception, of Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. Further, he stated, the complainant had said his remark was noted down by the Magistrate in the proceeding which was not so.

The Magistrate dismissed the application saying that Inspector Lyons was perfectly justified in his remark.

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# ALI BROTHERS' METAMORPHOSIS

—:o:—

## Truth About Bombay's Dongri Muslim Meeting

Mr. Abid Ali Jaferbhai, Secretary, Congress Muslim Party writes:—

"Everyone should regard the Dongri meeting in the same way in which in the N. C. O. days the Aman Sabhas were regarded. The difference however, is that in those days the Ali Brothers were rival to Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha, C.I.E., whereas to-day these stalwarts of freedom have accepted the leadership of Sardar Saheb which made one of the Sardar Saheb's lieutenants to remark in the open meeting that the Khilafatists having realized their mistake and weakness had surrendered the arms in favour of pro-Simonites and pro-Government men. These remarks were, however, not challenged by the brave fighters of freedom of Islam and India. The meeting was convened under the leadership of the Muslim Peace Committee (which was founded during the recent riots to restore peace in Bombay and whose object was restricted to re-establishing peace and nothing else.) The Peace Committee having rendered valuable services to the Muslim community during the riots has naturally great influence on the masses in this City. Taking advantage of this the re-actionaries and J. P.'s and other title-holders or candidates therefore joined hands and left no stone unturned to make a demonstration in favour of the Government under the disguise of opposition to the Nehru Report and "Religion in Danger." Trustees of many mosques and other Muslim Trusts in the city were also conspicuous among the signatories to the invitation of the meeting. Although the names of a number of institutions appear as conveners, most of these institutions, save the Khilafat and Muslim Peace Committee, are unknown in the City itself. Many Anjumans are not in existence while the membership of some is less than that of their repective office-bearers. One of the former was founded by me in 1924, but when I went abroad after some time that institution had to be closed down. Still to-day I find its name as one of the conveners of the public meeting. It is a fact that there is not a single member of that institution in this Presidency. Under the auspices of such mushroom organizations the conveners canvassed to the extent they could. Some went to the spot thinking it was some religious function—Milad—, some, thinking there was opening ceremony of some new Durgah in Bombay, some to demostrate their opposition to Hindus, some to please Government while the rest gathered there because there was a gathering and a Pandal. The feature of the meeting was the prominence given to the Union Jack in the pandal.

THE BROTHERS' CHOICE.

It is really regrettable that the Ali Brothers should have been a party to this anti-national and un-Islamic show. But what else could have been hoped from the Ali Brothers as they are to-day? They left the Congress but the majority of the Muslim Congressmen, of whom they were always proud, did not follow suit but are sticking to the Congress with the same zeal and strenth which were taught by the Ali Brothers themselves. The Ali Brothers could not find a place in the Muslim League and their Khilafat Committee can safely be said to be a defunct Committee. The Delhi All-Parties' Muslim Conference did not give them the place they desired. They thought of being powerful in the Bombay Presidency Branch of that Party but the Jihuzuries know these Brothers well by now and have been cautious from the very beginning. The Khilafatists tried to get hold of some Mahomedans, but hopelessly failed. Having assured themselves that they have neither following nor platform the only alternative left to them was either to go back to Congress or to the side of the supporters of the bureaucracy. They however, chose the latter. My grief is that those who profess to stand for nothing short of complete independence for India, and who were so highly regarded by the whole Nation that the Sabarmati Saint flatly refused Lord Reading's offer of entering Round-Table Conference so long as they were not by his side, should find themselves in the humiliating position of not being able to create a platform for themselves although the policy and the creed of the Congress and the Nation is totally unchanged. I am not sorry for their fate but for the fate of Islam and Mulims in India particularly and India and the whole of the Muslim world in general.

The Khilafat paper went beyond all the limits of decency and truth when on Monday while editorially commenting on the Dongri meeting it referred to the Congress Muslim Party's Jinnah Hall meeting of Sunday last as follows:—

"The supporters of the Nehru Report had a counter demonstration to show that at least some Muslims were in favour of the Report. With a view to drag a number of Muslims to the meeting they deliberately published false news i.e. Imam Saheb from Ahmedabad, Abbas Saheb from Broach and Meer Shakrullah Saheb from Jalgaon would address the meeting. Every one knows the sincere and old experienced worker Meer Shukrullah Saheb will never be a party to such nonsense. Imam Saheb also did not come and the meeting consisted of only the few local rebels".

The facts, however are that the Sunday Jinnah Hall meeting was decided upon long before the Dongri meeting was thought of. The Imam Saheb being ill could not come for the meeting and he sent a wire to this effect.

Abbas Saheb Tyebji and Meer Shukrullah specially came for the meeting and actually addressed it.

Now as for the Dongri meeting itself according to the "Times of India" amongst those prominent present, except the Ali Brothers, five were J. P.'s three Hon. Magistrates, one Khan Bahadur and the President Sardar C.I.E. I would have not seriously objected to the meeting if it had been convened only with the object of weakening the Nationalists but to decide to give a fight to the bureaucreacy also. Some of the Urdu local newspapers are responsible for the statement that the meeing was convened under the orders of some high official.

The resolution passed at the meeting says that the Nehru Report is unacceptable to Muslims. It is unacceptable to Government as well. Was it not necessary for the Ali Brothers, the advocates of complete independence to pass a Resolution to the effect that the Muslims decide their plans to fight for India's freedom and consequent independence of all the Islamic countries. According to the "Hilal" at the Muslim Committee meeting when the proposal for holding the Dongri meeting was under consideration a prominent Khilafatist suggested that a Resolution of Independence for India should also be moved at the public meeting but it is reported, he was asked to sit down and no heed was paid to this suggestion.

It was a meeting of confirmed Government supporters.

The meeting was in no way representative. The fact that the Khilafat camp is helping the confirmed Government suppporters to drag the Muslims on the side of the Government made the Nationalist Muslims to form a Congress Muslim Party. I request all my co-religionists to join hands with the Congress Muslim Party and strengthen it to the required standard so that it may be strong enough not only to check the growing anti-national anti-Islamic and reactionery tendency in Muslim circles, but also to organize the Muslims to be strong enough to take their proper share in the coming struggle for freedom."

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## SAND SUPPLIERS AT MUMBRA

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There are some seven or eight sand suppliers at Mumbra, who are doing the sand business at Mumbra and the Railway Companies had re-allotted the sand plots to some other people and they are collecting the regular rent from the actual sand suppliers, namely Rs. 30|- to 40|- per month, though they are paying the G.I.P. Railway Co. nominal rent Rs. 2|- per year and they are not allowed to sublet their plots.

Now the business of sand is totally ruined and none of the suppliers can afford to pay such rent and request the Railway authorities to make proper inquiry and re-allot the sand plots to the real workers.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. MISARA,
Station Road, Thana.

## TO END MILL STRIKE AMICABLY

—:o:—

### MR. NARAYEN RAO KULKARN'S SUGGESTIONS

A public meeting was convened on Saturday evening, the 10th instant, in the "Blavatsky Lodge Hall" under the auspices of the "Tenants' Welfare Institute", when, Mr. Framji Bilia presided.

The President, narrated in brief, as to what was done by the promoters of the Tenants' Welfare Institute ever since October 1924, to solve the housing problem of the clerical, industrial and upper middle classes of Bombay; and more especially, to benefit nearly 8,500 tenants, who were Mill-strikers, and who were thus unable to pay the rent for months together, from May till the end of September 1928.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, the Organising Secretary of the Tenants' Welfare Institute, then, delivered a very instructive lecture in connection with the Workmen's Welfare Movement and how the same movement would benefit all the mill workers, by carrying into effect the suggestions made by him at an early date, to promote the "Amalgamated Millhands' Swaraj Union," the Mill Operatives' Family-Relief Fund, the Workmen's Medical-Relief and Self-Help Hospital, and also Millhands' Economic Housing Colonies, with an inspiring telegraphic address of "Swaraj Mill," as it would convey a dignified meaning to tell its own tale, since the development of the "Mill Operatives' Family Relief Fund," would enable the promoters, to eventually purchase even one or more Mills in the course of only five years, from the Monthly contributions which will be separately invested in the Municipal, Port Trust or Improvement Trust Bonds, bearing a guaranteed rate of 5 per cent interest.

BRING ABOUT STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

Before concluding his speech, Mr. Kulkarni remarked, that with a view to bring the strike to an amicable settlement, he would approach the Chairman and the Secretary of the Millowners' Association, to introduce from 1st of October 1929, the consolidated pay, to benefit the fixed pay workers with 70 per cent Bhatta, and to give up the idea of 7 1|2 per cent reduction, in the case of the Weavers; and also to agree to reinstate as many men out of the 6,000 Millhands who were thrown out of employment from the Wadia Group of Mills on account of the continued strike, as this was the main cause for the General Strike, and to absorb the rest, in other Mills at 60 to 75 workers in each Mill. He, then, appealed to the Mill-Strikers, who were present at the Meeting, to decide to resume work on or before "Gokul Astami" provided the Mill-owners also agreed to approve of the suggestions made by him, as they mostly related to the betterment and welfare of the Millhands, without causing a heavy financial loss to the Shareholders, as the extra cost would come to, at an average of Rs. 2-1-6 per worker, or, Rs. 3,750 per month, or Rs. 45,00. a year for an average of 1800 workers, per Mill; or, for all the 80 Mills, consisting of 1,44,000 workmen, the yearly extra cost would come to Rs. 36,00,000 (thirty-six lakhs of rupees).

Hence, the Owners should agree to reinstate at least 1,500 men or one-fourth of the total number of 6,000 helpless strikers, in the Wadia Group of Mills in order to end the strike amicably at an early date, without Government interference.

## KARNATAK UNIFICATION

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

ed by Mr. MacGregor and Sir Louis Rieu to defeat the just demand of Karnatak though it has been endorsed by Coorg and Madras Legislatures. The peculiar difficulty of Karnatak has not been realised by either Mr. MacGregor or Sir Louis Rieu. Karnatak has not the satisfaction like Gujarat, Andhra Desh, Tamil Nadu or Maliyal Country to be at least under one administration. Like Poland in the pre-war days it has been torn up and distributed between Madras, Bombay and Coorg. The only sad parallel to Karnatak in India is Orissa which is labouring under the same disability. Now is there anything that calls for any opposition when the demand is made for piecing together these portions of Karnatak and for creating a powerful and united Karnatak?

A USELESS SERMON.

Sir Louis delivered a long sermon to Karnatak for having missed the chance of placing its demand before the Simon Commission. It is no use trying to convince Sir Louis who has already booked his passage, but he should have known the reason of public opposition to the Simon Commission. Simon is not the last word on the question of Indian Constitutional Reforms. The Revenue Member facetiously remarked that the Bombay Government could hardly sit down and make out a case for losing a portion of their territories. Surely though the Bombay Government may lose Karnatak, the British Government would still retain it. Now the Bombay Government are faced with the certainty of losing Sind and along with it the innumerable crores they have sunk in it. On what grounds can the British Government deny the application of the principle underlying the separation of Sind to the question of the separation of Karnatak? Again apart from other considerations have the Bombay Government made it worth-while for Karnatak to remain in the Bombay Presidency? Not at all; its interests have been systematically and persistently neglected and ignored by Government. As Mr. Angadi pointed out, the only salvation for Karnatak lies in separation from the Bombay Government. The giant and the dwarf cannot pull on together. The people of Karnatak should in no way be disheartened by the adverse vote of the Bombay Legislative Council and they should never rest till their goal is reached. The Britisher is a little bit thick-headed and he wants stronger and still stronger agitation to convince him of the genuineness of the demand and it is up to the Karnatak to provide him with it.

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# What the People Say

## MARATHA WORKMEN IN THE MILLS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I fully support the views expressed by Mr. B. M. Anandarao, in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" under heading 'Maratha Workmen in the Mills.' Mr. Talcherkar's suggestion to call in the aid of some of the Maratha Ruling Princes, in the matter of giving the right lead to the activities of the 'Kamgars,' amongst whom they wield without doubt an enormous influence, is very wise and thoughtful. By the way I wonder, what the 'Maratha-Aikechhu' and 'Kamgar Hitavardhak' Sabhas are doing all this while. It is high time they moved in the matter and strove hard to rescue the mill-working from the pernicious influence of the mush-room leaders who have their own axes to grind. If my memory serves me right, it was Mr. Talcherkar himself who was one of the founders of 'the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha, and acted as its Secretary for a long time in a very energetic manner Indeed, he served the Sabha to the best of his abilities and as far as in his power lay, till the time he left Bombay for Indore, to take up fresh duties there. But for Indore, he would still have been at the helm, so far as the said Sabha is concerned and, exercised healthy influence. Now that this sometime secretary and founder of the Sabha, has blown his alarm-bugle, to warn the labour classes against the impending doom, will not the 'Kamgar Hitavardhak Sabha,' 'the Maratha-Aikechhu Sabha' and other kindred Sabhas, come forward and use what influence they may have with the working classes, to set them on the right path? The Sabhas are still a living force, but, unfortunately, of late, it is only when any of their distinguished members is 'Rao Sahebbed' or 'Rao Bahadoored' that they are suddenly galvanised into activity, and call congratulatory meetings, in honour of the happy recipients of the much covetted titles. This is, of course, all good in its own way, and few will like to discourage this; but the point is that their activities, must not end with such meetings, where nothing but mutually adulatory speeches is the order of the day. Let alone the Maratha Ruling Princes; even leaders of the working classes such as Rao Bahadoor Bole, who has done so much for them all these years, Damodar Savalaram Yande and the Verteran Mr. Keluskar Master' wield by far greater influence among the mill workers, than a Jaykar or a Kelkar. The mill area is not the proper field for these big guns. Will the aforesaid Sabhas, therefore, wake up and take their rightful place In steering the affairs and the activities of the labouring classes into the proper channels?—Yours, etc.,

K. N. M.

26, Akkalkote Lane,
Bombay 4.

## MARATHA WORKMEN IN THE MILLS.

—:o:—

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is an appeal in to-day's "Chronicle" to the Chief Saheb of Savantwadi kindly to interpose and bring about a striking improvement in the strike-situation in this city. The appeal is made none too early. Yet (somebody effect the desired reconciliation between the workmen and owners of the mills. since His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has. unfortunately, failed as also the Hon. the General Member of the Executive Council of the Bombay Government has failed to do the needful. Would to God that the Chief Saheb succeeds. as according to your correspondent, "the Ruling House of the Marathas will exercise a great influence over the minds of the working-classes of the Maratha caste." But the question is if the Chief Saheb is in a position, at this time, to come down to Bombay and bear the strain of appealing to thousands of mill-workers, having regard to his recovery from a serious illness, only very recently effected. Failing him, why not have another representative of "the Ruling House of the Marathas," I mean His Highness Sir Rajaram Maharaja Chhatrapati of Kolhapur? Some years ago, there was a vast assemblage of mill-workers, men, women and children, gathered in the Wadi of Rao Saheb Rajuji Manaji, at Parel. On that occasion, His Highness, the late Sir Shahu Maharaja Chhatrapati of Kolapur presided and made an interesting speech, which was loyally received by the entire body of "working classes of the Maratha caste." If His Highness was now alive, ten to one, he would have offered to mediate, knowing as one does his special inclination to do good to the members of the Marathas caste. But he is gone for eternal rest. Then, the next best appellant for the mill-workers would be his august son, who should be invited to play the Good Samaritan at this crisis in the Bombay mill industry.

I have appreciated the appeal made by your correspondent to the Chief Saheb of Savantwadi, but I cannot congratulate him on the ungracious logic he has used in declaring the unfitness of Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar—whose fitness you had recommended, be it noted—for the post of an intermediary which he offers to the noble-hearted Ruler of Savantwadi. Mr. Kelkar may not have that influence with the Bombay masses, which the late Lokamanya wielded, and, therefore, may be left out of count, but what about Mr. Jayakar? Will not his Asquithian oratory captured the hearts and entrance of the rational minds of the workers, who are sufficiently intelligent, if not literate in the sense of the literate members of the Brahman Sabha, to appreciate the appeal coming from his lips? It hundreds of persons hang on his lips when he addresses mass meetings in Ganpati Utsavas. what is there to detract from his oratory to tell home in the case of the mill-workers? Let him be given a chance, and the result will show whether your correspondent s dig at him is not uncalled for, so far as Mr. Jayakar's merits are concerned, and wicked. so far as the interests of the mill-workers. who do require to entrust their interests to the keeping of a person of Mr. Jayakar's public spirit and open-handedness in case of national calamity, are concerned. Muse is always astir in the course of his peroration, and who can agree with your correspondent that that peroration is fit to be cribbed, cabined and confined within the four walls of the Brahman Sabha alone? In condemning Mr. Jayakar's advocacy at this psychological period of time, the writer of the letter has unwittingly undervalued the mental capacity of the mill-workers to understand and follow the lead and guidance of a true leader, whose advice is sought even by the Viceroy of India. I should not be surprised if a volume of protest is forthcoming through the Press against this piece of outrageousness on the reputation of one of the most reputed of India's political and social leaders.

I hope I shall not be far wrong in fearing that the Chief Saheb of Savantwadi will not accept the job when it is offered to the prejudice of Bombay's own son and guide and philosopher.—Yours, etc..

JUSTICE.

## CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PARTY

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have seen Mr. Mohanlal Desai's disclaimer in your issue of to day. I am sorry he is under a delusion. The B. P. C. C. censured him by passing an adjournment motion. If he will look into the B. P. C. C. minutes book, he will find a record of the censure. In my letter to which he refers I never referred to the Congress Municipal Party because I am sure it never functions except at the time of the triennial elections.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

Dadar,
Aug. 14.

## THE BEGGAR NUISANCE

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I feel vastly amused at the erratic efforts that are being made in certain quarters for the suppression of beggary. With the greatest deference for the opinions of learned legislators I venture to state that what requires to be suppressed is not beggary but almsgiving. The armies of Sadhus and Fakirs which swarm over the entire country like groups of locusts are not independent creations of capable existing without support. And the curse of maintaining them falls upon the ignorant, silly and credulous sections of the Indian public.

Unfortunately according to the tenets of superstitious beliefs Sadhus and Fakirs, whether they be scoundrels or saints, must be indiscriminately maintained. It is this attitude of the public mind which is responsible for maintaining a huge set of idlers. ruffians, thieves, felons and people of the very worst order. Go any where. look anywhere and it is a million to one you will find some dirty revolting refuge of humanity ready to accost you, pleading misfortune, misery. starvation and *quid non*?

We are told that it conduces to spiritual salvation to protect them and to feed them. Was ever greater lunacy rampant? Get to the bottom of the history of a beggar who meets you and certain you are to find a story of vice and crime. See them in dramas, see them in fairs, see them in prostitute bazars, plotting scheming how a victim may be looted and robbed. Half the crime in the country, discovered or undiscovered is due directly to our sadhus and fakirs we are taught to respect and revere. Kidnapping. abduction, cheating and theft are the special branches of their avocations.

It is high time that the thinking public put a stop to encouraging such people and in the garb of charity stimulating both vice and sin. If beggary be made an offence far greater is the need of making almsgiving an offence. But unfortunately neither could be made an offence in our beggar's country. It is a question of social reform and must be solved by public opinion and not by legislation. I suggest a formation of leagues in all important centres for the education of public opinion by lecturing and writing and by giving wide publicity to the lapses of Sadhus, Fakirs and mendicants. When they are painted in their true colours, the public will know how to deal with them. Beggars will go with their vices and huge economy will result.—Yours, etc.,

RAVI RAI BAXI.

Indore City.

## A NEW GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK

—:o:—

### MODELS T-19A & T19B FOR GENERAL UTILITY PURPOSES

As the advantages of motor transport are becoming more generally recognised, and as the development of roads and commercial enterprise proceeds, the selection of the more proper truck for any particular purpose narrows down to a question of the fulfilment of a few simple requirement..

First of all, of course, the truck must be the product of a reputable manufacturing organisation. Only by the purchase of a truck made by such a manufacturing organisation can the truck-owner be sure of good service and proper treatment. Moreover, it is only reasonable to suppose that such an organisation, and particularly if it has been in business over a period of time, is anxious to turn out as good a product as it can, for only in this way can it build up good-will for that product.

That is why, in presenting the new model T-19A and T-19B trucks for use in India, the General Motors organisation has done more than simply build these trucks and offer them for sale. Not only are G.M.C. trucks tested and warranted in Bombay for use throughout India, Burma and Ceylon, but, over the whole of this territory, there are dealers trained in the maintenance of G.M.C. trucks and carrying adequate stocks of all principal spare parts. This double insistence on service and quality has vastly assisted to popularise General Motors products in 104 countries. For example, one finds that for every G.M.C. truck sold in 1925 in India 14 were sold in 1928.

These improved G. M. C. trucks are built in two wheelbase lengths—127-3/4 and 145 3/4 inches respectively. Full measure of power for all requirements is assured by the 1929 Pontaic engine which develops 58 horse-power at 3,000 revolutions per minute.

The chassis units are strictly of truck design and feature a transmission of the selective sliding gear type—four speeds forward and one reverse,—unusually heavy front and rear axles and Bendix three-shoe internal expanding brakes on all four wheels. The brakes are of the self-energizing type. The many improvements added include heavier transmission gears, heavier frame cross members, tubular shaft and nickel chrome molybdenum steel axle shafts.

The new trucks will handle allowable loads with ease at sustained high speeds. Its low gear performance has been improved ten per cent and high gear performance is 30 per cent. For heavier loads the truck-buyer has the choice of models T-30 and T-42 equipped with the celebrated Buick six-cylinder valve-in-head engine, which gives them ample power and which will stand unusually hard hauling conditions.

Allahabad.—The appeal of Mr. Ganpat Sahai, Advocate, and chairman of the Sultanpur District Board who along with a son of the Raja of Amethi was sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the Court and a fine of Rs. 1000 for giving false evidence in order to shield a driver of the Amothi estate from the charge of rash driving has been dismissed by the Sessions Judge, Allahabad. —Free Press.

Mrs. M. Tate
Read and profit by her Unsolicited Testimony.

2 Years Agony Ended
Ulcerated Varicose Leg Healed right up

Mrs. M. Tate, of 8, Latimer-street, Southampton, England, writes:—"Two years ago I scratched my leg where I have some bad varicose veins, and soon the sore place turned into an ulcer. I tried doctors' treatments but with no good result. For six months I went to the Hospital, and even then my leg did not seem to be any better; in fact, it was getting worse. I could not sleep at night with the agony of it, and in the day time I was good for nothing. Having seen 'CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE' greatly advertised, I made up my mind to try it, and now, after having three large bottles and using your Clarke's Miraculous Salve, my leg has healed right up, and I am feeling absolutely fine."

World-famous for over 70 years

For the treatment of Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Boils, Glandular Swellings,

Clarke's Blood Mixture

For the treatment of Eczema, Rashes, Sore Places, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.



EVERY DAY

HOUSE-HOLD AILMENTS

AND THE DUTIES OF A

FAMILY DOCTOR:—

Colds, Coughs, Fevers, Headaches, Toothaches, Stomachaches, Nervous pains, Indigestion, Billiousness, Nausea, Constipation, Dysentry, Diarrhoea, Hurts Cuts, Abscesses, Bites and Stings etc., are the ailments for which a Family Doctor should always be prepared. Their prevention and immediate cure should be his only care, for if these are well cared for no serious or chronic ailments develope in the household.

A phial costs Rs. 2-8-0 or a sample phial As. 8 only.

HERE IS A SPECIALIST
THE FAMOUS PANACEA
Amritdhara
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR

For details order a copy of Amrit in 2 Vols. from :—

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**AMRITDHARA, 29, LAHORE.**
*The Manager, Amritdhara Pharmacy, Amritdhara Buildings, Amritdhara Post Office, Lahore.*

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Do You Want to Secure the Widest Market for Your Goods?

WHEN

ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country.

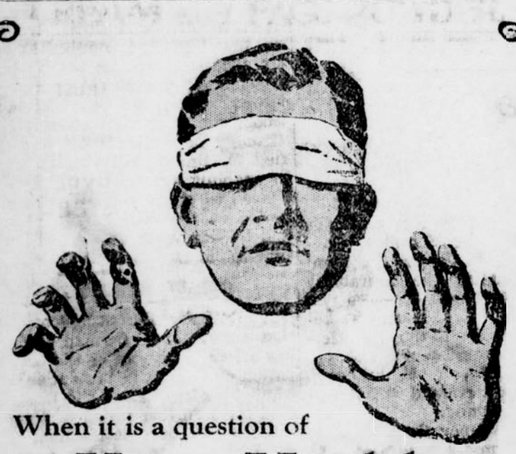
BEAUTIFUL
in spite of the hot sun

Giving cool comfort and ample protection against the harmful effect of the sun's hot rays, Icilma Cream, because of the unique and wonderful Natural Water it contains, acts as a stimulant and tonic for the skin, making the complexion smooth and youthful. Non-greasy, and guaranteed not to grow hair, Icilma Cream is the ideal base for Face Powder.

Smooth and silky, Icilma Powder goes evenly on to the skin, adding to the complexion a fascinating gossamer beauty and removing every trace of shine. So fine that it could not injure the most delicate skin, Icilma Powder does not clog the pores.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER





When it is a question of
Your Health
*be sure*—don't guess

HOW—if you want to improve your Health and Nerve-strength—how are you to decide upon the course that will give new vitality to your body? Here are a few facts you should know.

**Fact I** Sanatogen is not a "secret remedy," it is a concentrated scientific food, containing 95% albumin and 5% phosphorus—the two chief constituents of blood, nerves and brains.

**Fact II** By adding Sanatogen to your diet, you add strength to the strength you have—you *improve* your health. Scientific tests have shown that the increase of energy and vitality after only a fortnight's use is considerable (from 15% to 60%).

**Fact III** Thousands of physicians (in fact over 24,000) have written that they have used Sanatogen in their practice and that Sanatogen has improved the health of their patients. In many cases remarkable results were obtained.

**To sum up** remember that the famous medical journal, "The Lancet," says:

*"There is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen as a restorative and food."*

IF YOU WANT TO FEEL BETTER, if you want to conquer fatigue and to overcome nerve-weakness, then decide to try Sanatogen for a few weeks. You will soon notice that Sanatogen does what it promises to do—that it will revivify your whole system.

*Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.*



A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

*Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:* Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Shouthwark Street, London S.E.1 England.


# Money Market

## EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.
B. C. Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32. Mail.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5-32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|16 Aug.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 Sept.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 279
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4
Banks Selling T T 277 1/2.
PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN —
Banks Selling T T 130 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 days 128.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 161 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156 1/4
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 13/16 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 1/11 1/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 123.95. 14th inst.
London Belgium 34.87. 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.20 1/2. 14th inst.
London /Italy 92.75. 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4/4/11 3/8 13th instant. £4/4/11 3/8 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 5/16 13th inst. 24 1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 7/16 13th inst 24 3/8 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 3/4 13th inst. 52 3/4 14th inst.
London Dicounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent 13th inst. 5 1/2 per cent. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 6 per cent 13th inst. 6 per cent. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 3 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

"Tone of Silver" Quiet.—Absence of support. China Banks bought and sold.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 15.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs 77/12.
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/12
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs 105/10.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.
Forward Rates:—16th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/3/6, 5 per cent 1945/55 Rs. 102/4/0, 5 per cent. 1939/44 Rs. 96|5|0
Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

## LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 15.
3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Discounts 6 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/4 per cent.
1 month 1 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p.c

## QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)
Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | Per lb. Re. As Ps. |
|---|---|
| KHADI. | |
| Textile | 0 12 0 |
| Century | 0 11 9 |
| Jacob | 0 11 6 |
| Toyo Potdar | 0 12 0 |
| Moon | 0 12 0 |
| LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.) | |
| Century 91-1/2 92-1/2 | 1 0 3 |
| Century 6404-8705 | 1 0 3 |
| Fazul (Mahal) | 1 0 6 |
| Pahlad | 0 15 6 |
| Pabaney (Phoolmala) | 1 0 0 |
| Maneckji (Patangia) | 0 15 3 |
| Daud Sahib | 0 15 3 |
| Ganga Ghat | 0 14 6 |
| LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202\|5303. | Per lb. |
| Rachael Mill | 1 0 9 |
| David | 1 0 6 |
| Moon | 1 0 6 |
| Phoenix | 1 0 6 |
| Dinshaw (Gaumukh) | 0 15 0 |
| LONG CLOTH. X Quality. | |
| Swan Finlay | 1 0 0 |
| Gold Mohor | 0 15 6 |
| LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In. | |
| Textile (Hand) | 0 15 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) | 0 15 3 |
| Century (Bugle) | 0 15 0 |
| Apple (Pyala) | 0 15 0 |
| Tata Mill (Darji) | 0 15 0 |
| Sakuntla | 0 15 3 |
| Manekji (Kunda) | 0 14 0 |
| Pehlad (Siwala) | 0 14 3 |
| Rachael | 0 15 0 |
| Dinshaw (Maharaja) | 0 14 0 |
| Maher | 0 15 3 |
| Kaechwa | 0 14 3 |
| Moon | 0 14 9 |
| LEPAD. | |
| Spring | 0 15 6 |
| Textile | 0 15 6 |
| Century | 0 15 6 |
| DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards. | |
| Spring (Balance) | 1 1 3 |
| Jacob | 1 1 0 |
| Century | 1 1 0 |
| Moon Mill | 1 1 0 |
| 3732 Moon | 1 1 0 |
| 3842 Mayer | 1 1 0 |
| DHOOTIES. 10 Yards | |
| Spring (balance) | 1 0 3 |
| Century | 1 0 0 |
| Jacob | 1 0 0 |
| Moon Mill | 1 0 0 |
| | Per Piece. |
| 1386 Tata | 2 15 0 |
| GIN COLOURED. | |
| A 1515 Tulsidas | 12 8 0 |
| B 1515 Ratilal | 12 12 0 |
| MARKIN JAPAN. | |
| 4488 | 12 6 0 |
| 8383 | 9 9 0 |
| 3810 | 10 10 0 |
| Yards 120 | 20 8 0 |
| 9898 | 10 9 0 |
| 8015 | 9 6 0 |
| 9797 | 9 8 0 |
| 6300 | 10 9 0 |
| 44000 | 9 0 0 |
| BLACK CHECK. | |
| 5800 Sholapur | 9 0 0 |
| SALITA. | |
| Century | 0 15 3 |
| Spring Merchant | 0 15 3 |
| Dukdi yards 12-13-14— | |
| Kanta | 1 3 0 |
| Phoenix | 1 3 0 |
| Framji | 1 2 0 |

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool Aug. 14.
Oct close at 9s. 9 1/2d.—3/8d.
Dec. close at 10s. 1d.—1/8d.
Mar. close at 10s. 4 1/4d.—0.

## WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept per bushel $ 1.33 3/4 up 2 1/2.
Dec. per bushel $ 1. 42 1/8 up 2 5/8
Mar. per bushel $ 1.47 1/8 up 2 3/4.

## PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 17,452 cwts. |
| Linseed | 6,921 cwts. |
| Rape Rai & Mustardseed | 223 cwts. |
| Gingellyseeds | 90 cwts. |
| Poppyseeds | 25 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 21,055 cwts. |
| Castorseeds | 244 cwts. |
| Rice | 1,420 cwts |
| Myrabollams | 419 cwts. |
| Cottonseeds | 2,919 cwts. |
| Gram | 1,986 cwts. |
| Joowar | 425 cwts. |
| Maize | 15 cwts. |
| Barley | 1,071 cwts. |
| Bajree | 911 cwts. |
| Coal | 3,153 Tons. |

## THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug 15.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50/7 Lowest Rs. 49/12 Closing Rs. 49/14/6.
Groundnut seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/12 Lowest Rs. 54/6 Closing Rs. 54/9.

## NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 14.
Demand Bills 484.43

## LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 14.
Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Day's Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Banks Bills. 3 months 5-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6 3/8 p.c.

# THE WEATHER

## RAINFALL LIKELY TO INCREASE IN GUJARAT

POONA, Aug. 15.
Yesterday's depression lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. The monsoon is active in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar and Orissa, East Central Provinces and Konkan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, the Punjab Hills and Konkan and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, Gujarat, North Hyderabad and Mysore; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East United Provinces, North-West Frontier Provinces, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Akyab four inches; Victoria Point two; Gwa and Toungoo one; Cherrapunji, Silchar, Sambalpur and Haziribagh two, Ranchi and Gaya one and a half; Narayanganj, Darjeeling, Daltonganj and Naya Dumka one; Mussooree four; Dehra Dun one and a half; Nagpur one; Simla one and a half; and Ratnagiri, Marmagao, Nizamabad and Mahableshwar one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Central Provinces and Gujarat, and extend in Central India, United Provinces and East and North Punjab.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy along the Punjab and Kumaon Hills during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

## BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 15

| Rainfall at— | Colaba Point | Fort. | J. J. Hpl. |
|---|---|---|---|
| During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m. | 6·03" | 0·10" | 0·08" |
| Total Since 1st June to date | 44·07 | 60·20 | 47·85 |
| Total for the cor. period '28 | 60·88 | 76·18 | 59·87 |
| Total for the cor. period '27 | 52·19 | 65·27 | 57·92 |

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Aug. 15.
General Remarks:—The monsoon is active in the east Central Provinces and the Konkan, where rainfall has been nearly general. Rain has fallen locally in the west United Provinces; the west Central Provinces, Gujarat, north Hyderabad and Mysore and at a few stations in the east United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras. Skies are clear in the west and north Punjab and Baluchistan, lightly to moderately clouded in Rajputana and south-east Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the south-east United Provinces and east Hyderabad, and drier in the central Punjab, north Rajputana, the south-west United Provinces, the south-west Central Provinces and the south and west Deccan. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 103 deg. at Lahore.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in the Central Provinces, and Gujarat, and extend in Central India, the United Provinces and the east and north Punjab.

Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hours on the 15th August, 1929:—

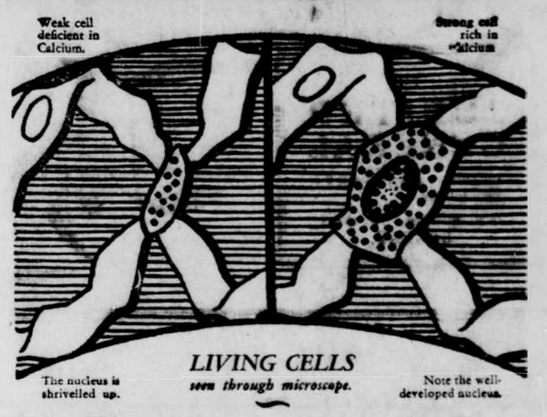
| Station. | Ranfall. |
|---|---|
| Allahabad | 0.07" |
| Mount Abu | 0.15" |
| Dwarka | 0.24" |
| Rajkot | 0.03" |
| Surat | 0.15" |
| Bhavnagar | 0.12" |
| Amraoti | 0.23" |
| Jubbulpore | 0.14" |
| Nagpur | 0.97" |
| Raipur | 0.60" |
| Chanda | 0.10" |
| Ratnagiri | 1.60" |
| Marmugao | 1.37" |
| Karwar | 0.48" |
| Mahableshwar | 1.30" |
| Sholapur | 0.04" |
| Belgaum | 0.11" |
| Nizamabad | 1.35" |
| Mangalore | 0.07" |
| Coconada | 0.08" |

## COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 15-8-1929:—
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.735 inches (.010 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .008.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.0.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.9 degrees (2.0 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees (1.1 above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.W.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 10.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 2.54 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 44.76 inches.

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug 15.
Ready as well as Forward Market ruled quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7/12 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Rajput Rs. 7/11 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Rs. 7/11 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Aug/Sept Rs. 7/13 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct/Dec. Rs. 7/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Jan/March Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Tone:— Quiet.



Weak cell deficient in Calcium.
Strong cell rich in Calcium
LIVING CELLS
seen through microscope.
The nucleus is shrivelled up.
Note the well-developed nucleus.

*Build up a strong Constitution in this new, logical way—with KALZANA, the Calcium-Food*

BONES, blood, tissues, nerves—the whole of your body is built up of millions of living cells—and upon *their* health the health of your body entirely depends.

The life centre of every body-cell is called the nucleus, and is composed entirely of *Calcium* (lime). Cells kept short of Calcium become weak and offer less resistance to disease, thus encouraging ailments like general weakness (particularly in nursing and expectant mothers), skin troubles, irritable nerves, rapid decay of teeth, and menstrual disorders, etc.

Only by supplying your body with extra Calcium will you remove the cause of your complaint and thus secure a rapid and lasting return to Health. Give your body the Calcium needed by taking Kalzana, the Calcium food. Kalzana contains Calcium in exactly that scientific combination—sodium lactate and calcium lactate—which, unlike other forms of Calcium, is readily taken up and retained by the body-cells.

Start taking KALZANA to-day—it will give you a strong and healthy constitution. Give Kalzana to your children as well—it will provide them with strong, healthy teeth, and increase their power of resistance to infectious disease.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Sold by all Chemists and Bazars.

Grand-mother

Life for Granny has now come to mean joking with the youngsters, going to church and doing needlework. These last two pleasures, though, used to be sadly marred by her rheumatism, which sometimes made it impossible for her to handle her needles or to go out. But all that is changed since

CAFIASPIRIN

came into the house. Not only does it relieve her pains, but its regular use makes the rheumatic attacks less frequent and less severe. And so Granny, who used not to believe in "these modern discoveries" swears by CAFIASPIRIN and calls it "my magic remedy". And the rest of the family think with her, for it relieves their aches and pains too, and helps to keep them fit and well.

BAYER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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 16 1929

## MR. B. C. PAL ON INDIA'S POLITICAL PROBLEMS

### Confesses he is an Imperialist and Yet an "Indedenpence-walla"

### "I AM RATHER CLEVER AT USING WORDS," HE ADDS

### Bombay Lecture for Assam Flood Relief

In aid of the Surma Valley Flood Relief Fund, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal delivered a very illuminating address on the "Problems of India's Political Freedom" at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday evening, which the Chairman of the meeting described as the "latest and the most brilliant exposition on the main theme of the Nehru Report."

The response was rather poor as the proceeds amounted only to Rs. 300. The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Muslim Students' Union, Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and the Young Men's Parsee Association.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who presided, in his opening remarks, said that they were all aware of the object for which they had gathered. He conveyed Bombay's heartfelt thanks and welcome to the veteran political leader, Babu Bepin Chandra Pal. (Cheers). rM. Pal and his colleagues had come to Bombay on a mission of mercy. The province of Assam had been stricken with a calamity and Mr. Pal's work on behalf of the sufferers of the floods would receive their heartiest support. It was true that Bombay was itself stricken with the flood of trade depression and monetary crisis the like of which had never been witnessed. The future was still gloomy and uncertain but the call that had come was one which could not be rejected. It was the foremost duty of the citizens of Bombay to help the deputation in their relief efforts.

"NOT ON A POLITICAL MISSION."

On rising to speak Mr. Pal received enthusiastic ovation. He said that the mission that had brought him to Bombay was not a political mission. He had come to them pleading for the destitute and the homeless in his own district of Sylhet and the neighbouring district of Kachar. These two districts in the province of Assam had been stricken with a calamity the like of which the oldest living residents of these ghats did not remember. The last flood that they had in these districts was 5 years before he saw the light of the day, about 72 years ago. Since then they had not been visited by such a tremendous calamity. When the first on-rush of the water came people were taken absolutely unawares. Sylhet and Kachar were hill districts and it as the rain in the hills that swelled the rivers in the plains and even telegraph and lamp posts in these districts were submerged and many villages were washed away.

86,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

To-day the Relief Committee had on their hands 86,000 homeless people with no means of subsinance. When the floods burst out the officials were overtaken by pity but as the waters subsided they thought they had nothing more to do or very little to do. Continuing the speaker said that it was impossible to resume agricultural operations in these districts for three months more and till that time they were fed they will have to die. This was the condition of the great bulk of the poor in those two districts.

The requirements of the people in the shape of food and medical relief as well money for rehousing excluding what they had already collected and what they expected from the Government were Rs. 2,80,000. He appealed to the people of Bombay, who he knew were, just now passing through a period of trade depression to come forward and help their poor brethren of Assam.

REPEAT THE BENGAL DOSE.

Coming to the subject of the evening, he said, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had kindly referred to his four fiery speeches delivered 23 years ago. The period that had elapsed was long enough in the life of an individual to call for reconsideration and readjustment of the problems that faced the generation then. Still, the speaker did not wish to withdraw one single statement he had uttered on the beach of Madras (Cheers). Those speeches were delivered at a time when there was no national or political consciousness in the country. In his province the people were in a state of stupor and required some stimulous. "I do not know if the conditions in Bengal 23 years ago obtain in Bombay to-day. If so, the same prescription will be necessary to-day" added the speaker humorously.

"CLEVER MAN AT USING WORDS".

Coming to his utterance that India's political ideal was national autonomy absolutely free from British control, Mr. Pal said he would still stick to the statement to-day (Applause). He added: "I am rather clever man

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## MR. CHETTI'S FAITH IN LABOUR GOVT.

### PLEA FOR INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY

"GENEVA CONFERENCE: AN OPEN FORUM"

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

"In the establishment of contact between representatives of India and British Parliament, I find the happy solution of Indian poltical problem. I believe the future of my country must be worked by co-operation o both"—In these words Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, M.L.A., Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, pleaded for more considerate attitude towards the Labour Government in England, at a crowded public meeting at the Gokhale Hall to-night organised by the students to welcome him. His view was based on the study of recent events and was supported by Labour Government's attitude towards Egypt. He pleaded for International publicity on Indian affairs as he found that people abroad were colossally ignorant of Indian conditions and expressed the opinion that International Conferences like those at Geneva afforded an open forum wherefrom India's representatives could tell other Nations assembled on a footing of equality little of India's greatness and genius.—A. P.

## JUTE STRIKE CONTINUES

### Workers Determined to Hold Out

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

The Mill strike situation remains unchanged. The men turned out but finding the terms disappointing left. The Hukumchand Mills are kept open but none have turned up, on the dismissal of men who did not join work yesterday. At the Old Mill, Baureah tension is prevailing.

The strikers are firm and peaceful.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru visited the affected area yesterday and asked the men to remain firm till their just rights were secured.

Pandit Jawharlal left for Jamshedpur this evening in connection with the Tinplate strike.—Free Press.

## PAYMENT FOR EXTRA HOURS

### PROMISE OF NON-VICTIMISATION

CALCUTTA, Aug. 14.

In connection with the Jute Mill strike, Mr. R. B. Laird, Chairman, Indian Jute Mills Association, has, it is reported, informed that the Managing Agents of the affected mills are agreeable to pay a proportionate increased remuneration for extra hours worked in all cases and there will be no victimisation.—Free Press.

## GREAT JAMBOREE

### CONTRIBUTIONS OF CEYLONESE AND INDIAN CONTINGENTS

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Reuter learns that the boy-scouts authorities speak very highly of the contributions of the Dominion and Colonial contingents in the Jamboree.

The Ceylon Scouts, described as the "cheeriest and most scouty" of the contingents, conducted a very attractive shop, bringing Ceylon wares to the notice of English visitors.

The Indian camp with its gorgeous entrance and Malabar huts, etc., also attracted considerable attention. A number of Indian officers will undergo a course of training at Gilwell Park, and it is hoped it will have an effect on the standard of scouting in India.

Health in the camp is marvellous, notwithstanding rain and mud. The boys' spirits are very high. There has never been any suggestion of adopting emergency arrangements to utilise the neighbouring schools.—Reuter.

## PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

### MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE

WHO KEEPS COMMUNAL SORE OPEN

CAWNPORE, Aug. 14.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, editor of "Leader," Allahabad, spoke last night at the Local D.A.V. College Hall on the present political situation in the country. In the course of his lengthy address Mr. Chintamani said "Government has tried in a most sinister manner to thwart the recommendations and intentions of the Government of India Act 1919 by giving illegal interpretations of the powers given to the Vicercy and the Governors and by exploiting communal and other differences among the people.

MR. CHINTAMANI ON BLACK-LIST.

"I have got definite information that my name has been included in the black types in the fortnightly bulletins of the C.I.D. This bulletin has been circulated to all important district officials and even ex-members of Viceroy's and Governor's Executive Councils like Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Maharaja of Mahmudabad were so included at various times."

Referring to Burmese separatist movement he said, "Burmese with their tongues in their cheeks say that connection of Burma with India is financially detrimental to Burmese interests. The Government of India spent a huge sum of money when Burma was first included into the British Empire against the declared wishes of the Indian people as voiced in a definite resolution in the first session of the Indian National Congress. But now even Sir Charles Innes has lowered himself by definitely and publicly associating himself with the separatist movement."

Dwelling on Hindu-Muslim question he remarked: "The authors of the Nehru Report have tried to be fair to every community and safeguard their interests but the pressure of a third party has helped certain number of communally minded Muslims to make impossible demands for the safeguarding of ther interests.—A.P.

And in this connection a certain individaul from Allahabad has made himself most obnoxious, who spends a large part of his leisure time and part of the time that he should legitimately and lawfully devote to other matters in carrying on persistent propaganda to rouse feelings of communally minded Muslims. I do not mind whether there are thirty per cent of Muslims or even more in legislatures but the election of people by members of their own community only puts a premium on communalism as people who have got a greater amount of communal bias will get elected.

APOLOGIA FOR MR. BENN.

Referring to the policy of the Labour Government Mr. Chintamani said: "Although Mr. MacDonald means to do good to India he is placed in an awkward position. Still it might be said to the credit of Mr. MacDonald that he gave proof of his 'bona fides' by appointing Mr. Wedgwood Benn as Secretary of State for India. Mr. Benn's record as a Parliamentarian has been of uniformly sympathetic character and I am absolutely sure that he means to do well to India and we should not make his position difficult."

"MOST INCOMPETENT."

Speaking about the present Ministers in U. P. he said:—"Even Sir John Simon has given a certificate to the present Ministers that they are most incompetent Individuals he has come across so fa rin this country."

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

Criticising the present policy of repression he observed:

"Sir James Crerar who rules the Gods of Simla is the most unsympathetic man India has ever had. I am surprised that any cultured Government in its senses should prosecute a man of the saintly life and stainless character of the type of Ramanand Chatterjee who is a man of the highest moral character, more patriotic, kind-hearted, selfless, pure and saintly than any other man in the whole world."

CALL FOR UNITY.

In conclusion, Mr. Chintamani exhorted all parties to attain unity.

## MR. SNOWDEN'S ULTIMATION TO CREDITOR POWERS

### Can't Wait Much Longer

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Hague.—Mr. Snowden has taken the dramatic step of addressing letters to creditor Powers intimating that he still expects that his resolutions for revision of Young Plan will be dealt with without delay and that he is unable to wait much longer.—Reuter.

## YOUNG PLANS

### BANK OF ENGLAND ARRANGES FOR CREDIT FROM U.S.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

New York.—The "New York Times" says: The Bank of England has arranged through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for fifty million sterling credit. It will thus be able to meet the situation arising out of Franco-British controversy over division of German indemnity payments under Young Plan. Credit does not yet exist but it will be immediately available from a group of New York banks.—Reuter.

MR. SNOWDEN'S LETTER TO BELGIAN DELEGATE.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Paris.—A message from Hague confirms that Mr. Snowden handed over to M. Jaspar (Belgium) letter intimating the desirability of official exchange of views on the subject of British claims before August 17 if the Conference was to avoid a deadlock.

Consequently, M. Francqui (Belgium) interviewed Mr. Snowden this morning.

A Havas Agency Correspondent says that it would be unwise to deduce from interview that France, Belgium and Italy have already accepted Mr. Snowden's demand for revision of the Young Plan, or his proposal to appoint a sub-committee to consider the revision.

The correspondent adds that these three Powers are endeavouring to find formula to reconcile views of Great Britain with views of other States who are strongly united in favour of integral adoption of the Young Plan. Hitherto no progress has been made and it is doubtful where there will be progress before Saturday. The French, Belgian, Italian and Japanese delegates will meet again to-night and continue their study of the situation.—Reuter.

## RHINELAND QUESTION

### A SATISFACTORY DISCUSSION

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Rugby.—The General impression at the Hague is that although neither of the Commissions met yesterday considerable advance was made during private conversations between the statesmen. Representatives of the four Powers directly concerned in the Rhineland question met at Mr. Henderson's hotel during the evening and had a discussion which was described afterwards as having been of an entirely satisfactory nature. A further meeting of the four Ministers will take place before the political committee reassembles.

According to press correspondents the question of dates was discussed during which the British idea, already mentioned, that nglish forces should be back by Christmas and again expressed. Since it is estimated that the process of evacuation would extend over three months this would involve the beginning of the middle of September. The British troops on the Rhineland number about six thousand. Belgians have approximately the same number there; but although the French troops are more numerous it is strongly hoped in British circles that M. Briand will see his way to enabling evacuation by the French to proceed over the same period as the British withdrawal and to terminate as nearly as practicable at the same time.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

The "Daily Herald" mentions that a number of German claims has arisen in respect of the occupation and says the "retention of a small clerical staff in the Rhineland for a further period of three months can only be obviated by the German Government's acceptance of a waiver in respect of the total amount of these claims and charges." If the German delegation agrees to this suggestion, the last difficulties which are purely technical in character with regard to the British withdrawal from the Rhine will disappear.

Mr. Graham, President, Board of Trade, who is a member of the Financial Committee of the Conference, during an interview with journalists yesterday regarding the heavy prejudice now caused to British industry and commerce by deliveries in kind, and particularly coal deliveries, indicated that Dr. Curtius, the German Minister and he were in agreement on a number of points raised and that an arrangement acceptable to the British delegation might be found. B.O.W.

Zurich.—The Constitution meeting of the Jewish Agency Council concluded after representatives of fifteen countries had signed the Jewish Ageney Pact with a special gold pen which would go to the Jewish National Museum at Jerusalem.—Reuter.

# "MacDonald, Benn & M. P.'s. Guilty of Sedition"

## BECAUSE QUOTATION FROM THEIR SPEECHES ARE HELD SEDITIOUS!

### Dr. Sunderland's Interview

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15.

"The book advocates reforms by wholly peaceful methods. To brand this as sedition is the clearest proof that the book's title "India in Bondage" is correct," says Mr. Sunderland in an interview given by him to the New York correspondent of the "Liberty." He continues: "If Ramananda Chatterjee and Sajanidas were guilty of sedition, in publishing the book, "India in Bondage." then Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn and other members of Parliament also are guilty of sedition; for the "extremist and seditious passages" of the book are quotations from these great honoured Englishmen."

AMERICAN EDITION.

The New York Branch of the Indian National Congress announces the completion of arrangements for bringing out an American edition of the book on November 1.—Free Press.

## ROUND EUROPE IN PLANE

### 18 OUT OF 43 COMPETITORS LAND BEFORE FIXED DAY

LONDON, Aug. 14.

Orly (France).—18 leaders in the Round Europe Air Race landed in the afternoon at the end of the last lap from Brussels. They were not allowed, by rules, to land before 3 p.m. Most of them arrived half an hour earlier and circled the aerodrome till the clock struck. They included Britishers Lord Carbery, Miss Spooner and Capt. Broad. The competition will end on August 20th, and, therefore, there is plenty of time for the stragglers to arrive. The winner will be the scorer of most points for speed and regularity.

(This race which started from Orly on 7th instant and in which 43 light international aeroplanes participated was of "4,000 miles round Europe."

## AMANULLAH'S SISTER BEGGING IN STREET?

### ALLEGED CONFISCATION OF SARDAR A. A. JAN'S PROPERTY

PESHAWAR, Aug. 14.

Travellers from Kabul state that Bachasaka has confiscated the whole property of Sardar Ali Ahmad Jan. The late Sirdar's wife (who is a sister of King Amanullah) and his children have to resort to begging in Kabul streets. For fear of trouble at Backa-e-saqqa's hand, People are prevented from helping her.

A PREMATURE REPORT.

The Lahore Newspaper "Inquilab's" report that Hamitullah, brother of Bacha-e-saqqa has been killed is premature as he has been only slightly wounded in a fight. Similarly, the report that Bacha-e-saqqa has started a distillery and usually keeps dead drunk day and night is untrue.—Free Press.

He remarked, "Differences in methods there are bound to be so long as men have intelligence, but as long as our aim is one and we are all united on full Dominion Status differences of opinions and methods should not stand in our way of standing as one man against the foreign yoke."—A. P.

## EX-I. M. S. DOCTOR IN CHARABANC ACCIDENT

LONDON, Aug. 15.

Doctor P. C. Woollatt, formerly of the Indian Medical Service, was killed, his wife was seriously injured and their two daughters and two sons were injured by the overturning of a charabanc near St. Malo yesterday.

Mr. M. Ferguson, a retired bank official from Persia and his wife and daughter were also injured.—Reuter.

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## FLOATING AERODROMES

### TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ATLANTIC

FIRST PART TO BE READY IN NEXT AUGUST

New York.—Plans for the construction of the first of a series of Trans-Atlantic airports are announced by Mr. Joseph MacDonald, the naval architect.—Reuter

FIRST AERODROME READY IN A YEAR.

It is hoped that the first floating aerodrome will be ready for use in August 1930. Aerodromes will each have a displacement of 15000 tons, and will be 400 ft. wide and 1200 ft long, with a landing deck seventy feet above the sealevel. They will be anchored by masses of steel and masonary in even the deepest part of the ocean. Each will have hangars, repair shops, a restaurant and hotel. Buoys, with lights and signalling apparatus, will be placed at intervals of fifty miles between the islands.—Reuter